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Agrahayana 21, 1882(Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

# CONTENTS

[Second Series, Volume XLIX, December 12 to 23, 1960/*Agrahayana* 21 to *Pausa* 2, 1882 (*Saka*)]


No. 21.—*Monday, December* 12, 1960/*Agrahayana* 21, 1882 (*Saka*).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 830 to 836, 838, 840 and 841 . 4943—74

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 837, 839 and 842 to 865 4974—89

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1621 to 1700 4989—5038

Obituary Reference . 5039

Paper laid on the Table . 5039

Report of Committee of Privileges—

Eleventh Report . . . . 5039

Report of Public Accounts Committee—

Thirty-second Report . . . . . 5040

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Appointment of Shri A.K. Chanda as Chairman Finance Commission . 5040—52

Correction of answer to S.Q. No. 269 . . . . . 5042—43

Statement *re.* Situation in Congo . . . . . 5043—58

Statement *re.* Dacoity at Bhairapur in Silchar . . . . . 5058—60

Election to Committee—

Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore . 5060—61

Railway Passenger Fares (Amendment) Bill— 5061—72

Motion to consider . . . 5061—71

Clauses 2 and 1 . . . . 5072

Motion to pass . . . . 5072

Tripura Excise Law (Repeal) Bill— . . . 5072—80

Motion to consider . . . . 5072—79

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 . . . . 5079—80

Motion to pass . . . . 5080

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha 5080—5160

Business Advisory Committee—

Fifty-ninth Report . . . . . 5160

Daily Digest . . . . . 5161—68

No. 22.—*Tuesday, December* 13, 1960/*Agrahayana* 22, 1882 (*Saka*).

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 866 to 870, 872 to 874, 876 to 878 and 886 . . 5169—5206

| | COLUMNS |
|---|---|
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 871, 875, 879 to 885, and 887 to 891 | 5206—15 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 1701 to 1772 | 5215—63 |
| *Re.* Motion for Adjournment | 5263 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 5263—67 |
| Messages from Rajya Sabha | 5267—68 |
| Dowry Prohibition Bill— | |
| Laid on the Table as returned by Rajya Sabha | 5268 |
| Children Bill— | |
| Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha | 5268 |
| Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— | |
| Difficulties faced by Woollen Mills as a sequel to Government Order. | 5269—71 |
| Business Advisory Committee— | |
| Fifty-ninth Report | 5271—72 |
| Prevention of Curelty to Animals Bill | 5272—99 |
| Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha | 5272—87 |
| Clauses 2 to 41 and 1 | 5287—98 |
| Motion to pass | 5298—99 |
| Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill— | |
| Motion to consider | 5299—5349 |
| Motions *re.* Publication on the Public Sector Industries and Public Sector Undertakings. | 5349—5407 |
| Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill — Introduced | 5407—12 |
| Daily Digest | 5413—20 |
| No.23.—*Wednesday, Decmber* 14, 1960/*Agrahayana* 23, 1882 (*Saka*). | |
| Oral Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions Nos. 892 to 894, 896, 897, 899, 902 to 904 and 907 to 916 | 5421—56 |
| Written Answers to Questions— | |
| Starred Questions No. 895, 898, 900, 901 , 905 and 906 | 5406—60 |
| Unstarred Questions Nos. 1773 to 1936 | 5460—96 |
| *Re.* Motion for Adjournment | 5497 |
| Motions for Adjournment— | |
| Supreme Court judgement *re.* U.P. Sugarcane Cess Act, 1956 | 5497—5502 |
| Papers laid on the Table | 5503 |
| Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions— | |
| Seventy-fourth Report | 5503 |
| Estimates Committee— | |
| Hundred-first Report | 5503 |
| Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill | 5504—07 |
| Motion to consider | 5504 |
| Clauses 2 to 6 and 1 | 5505—07 |
| Motion to pass | 5507 |
| Maternity Benefit Bill— | |
| Motion to refer to Joint Committee | 5507—56 |
| Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill | 5556—73 |
| Motion to consider, as reported by Select Committee | 5556—73 |

COLUMNS

Clauses 2 to 7 and 1 . . . . . 5573
Motion to pass . . . . . 5573
Motor Transport Workers Bill—
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee . . . . . 5573—75
Motion *re.* Publication on the Public Sector Industries and Public Sector Undertakings . . . . . 5575—5656
Daily Digest . . . . . 5657—62

No. 24. *Thursday, December* 15, 1960/*Agrahayana* 24, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 917 to 920, 922 to 926 and 929 . . 5663—98
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 921, 927, 928 and 930 ato 943 . . . . 5698—5709
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1837 to 1863 and 1870 to 1899 . . . 5709—45
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5745—46
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 5746—47
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—
Twenty-second Report . . . . . 5747
Petition *re.* proposed division of Berubari Union between India and Pakistan . 5747
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Killing of two sepoys of Manipur Rifles by Naga Hostiles . . 5747—51
Motor Transport Workers Bill—
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee . . . 5751—5819
Clauses 2 to 40 and 1 . . . . . 5811—19
Motion to pass . . . . . 5819
Motion *re.* Report of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited . . 5820—74
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Raw Materials Committee . . . 5875—88
Daily Digest . . . . . 5889—94

No. 25.—*Friday, December* 16, 1960/*Agrahayana* 25, 1882(*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 944, 945, 947 to 953, 957, 958, 960 and 961 . 5895—5930
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 946, 954 to 956, 959 and 962 to 967 . . . . 5930—37
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1900 to 1958 . . . . . 5937—73
Motion for Adjournment and Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance
Dismissal of Nepalese Cabinet by the King of Nepal . . . . . 5973—78
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 5978
Estimates Committee—
Ninety-eighth Report . . . . . 5978
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Strike by workers of the Rourkela Plant 5979—80
Business of the House 5980—81
*Re.* Point of Order 5981—83
Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill—Introduced 5983—6006
Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill—Introduced . 6006—14
Indian Traiff (Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider . . . . . 6013—44
Clauses 2 and 1 . . . . . 6025
Motion to pass. . . . . 6025—44

COLUMNS

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventy-fourth Report . . . . . 6044–45
Resolution *re.* Nationalisation of General Insurance—Negatived . . . . 6045–46
Resolution *re.* New Marking System of Voting—Withdrawn . . . . 6046—6116
Resolution *re.* Enhancement of Rate of Contribution under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme . . . . . 6116
Business Advisory Committee—
Sixtieth Report . . . . . 6117–18
Daily Digest . . . . . 6119—24

No. 26.—*Monday, December* 19, 1960/*Agrahayana* 28, 1882 (*Saka*)

Member sworn . . . . . 6125
Oral answers to questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 958 to 972 and 974 to 978 . . . . 6125—59
Short Notice Question No. 4 . . . . . 6159—62
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 973 and 979 to 997 . . . . 6162—74
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1959 to 2047 . . . . 6174—6225
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 6226
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 6226–28
Salar Jung Museum Bill—
Laid on the Table, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 6228
Bills introduced —
1. Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill . . . . 6228
2. Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 6229
Business Advisory Committee—
Sixtieth Report . . . . . 6229–30
Leave of Absence . . . . . 6229—32
Correction in result of Division . . . . . 6231–32
Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill and Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill—
Motion to consider . . . . . 6233—6351
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Assistant Superintendent's Examinations . . . . 6352—72
Daily Digest . . . . . 6373—80

No. 27.—*Tuesday, December* 20, 1960/*Agrahayana* 29, 1882 (*Saka*)

Member Sworn . . . . . 6381–82
Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 998 to 1003 and 1005 to 1008 . . . . 6382—6415
Short Notice Questions Nos. 5 to 7 . . . . . 6415—26
Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1004 and 1009 to 1026 . . . . 6426—36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2048 to 2121 . . . . 6436—76
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 6477
Estimates Committee—
Ninety-ninth Report . . . . . 6477–78

COLUMNS

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Offensive launched by in Jotedars against Kurfa sub-tenents in Tripura 6478-79
Statement re. Situation Laos 6479
Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill and Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill
Motions to consider . . . . . 6480—6577
Clauses 2, 3, the First and Second Schedules and Clause 1 of the Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill . . . . . 6577—6603
Clauses 2 to 11, the First and Second Schedules of the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill . . . . . 6609-10
Motions to pass. . . . . 6604—09,6610
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* Central Institute of Fisheries Education . . 6610—28
Daily Digest . . . . . 6629—36

No. 28.—*Wednesday, December* 21, 1960/*Agrahayana* 30, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1028 to 1038 and 1045-A . 6637—73

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1027, 1039, 1040, 1040-A, 1041, 1041-A, 1042 to 1045 1048 to 1052, 1052-A and 1053 . . . . . 6674—87
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2122 to 2202, 2204 to 2219,2221 to 2224 and 2224-A 6687—6750

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 6750-51
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 6752

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventy-fifth Report . . . . . 6752

Public Accounts Committee—
Thirty-first Report . . . . . 6753

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Prevalence of slavery in NEFA . . . . . 6753—56
Statement *re.* Cloth Prices. . . . . 6756—66
Marking of Heavy Packages (Amendment) Bill—Introduced . . . . 6766
*Re.* Business of the House . . . . . 6766—68
Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 6767—6835
Motion to consider . . . . . 6829—35
Clauses 2 to 8 and 1 . . . . . 6835
Motion to pass . . . . . 6835
Motion *re.* Report of Intermediate Ports Development Committee . . . 6835—92
Discussion *re.* Appointment of Shri A.K. Chanda, as Chairman, Finance Commission . . . . . 6892—6957
*Re.* Half-an-Hour Discussion — 6951—54

Daily Digest . . . . . 6955—62

No. 29.—*Thursday, December* 22, 1960/*Pausa* 1, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1054 to 1059, 1061, 1062, 1064, 1065, 1067 and 1068 6963—99
Short Notice Questions Nos. 8 to 10 . . . . . 6999—7006

COLUMNS

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1060, 1063, 1066 and 1069 to 1079 . 7006—14
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2225 to 2274 and 2276 to 2311 . 7014—65
*Re.* Motion for Adjournment . . . . . 7065-66
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 7066-67
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . . . 7067-68

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Minutes . . . . . 7068

Business of the House . . . . . 7069

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—

Minutes . . . . . 7070

Committee on Petitions—

Minutes and Eleventh Report 7070

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and Second Report . . . . 7070

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported discovery of Oil at Rudrasagar, Assam . 7071

Statement *Re.* Discussion with E.N.I's Team . . 7071-75

Children Bill—

Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . . 7075—7167

Half-an Hour Discussion *re.* Implementation of Election Commission Recommendations . . . . . 7168—82

Half-an-Hour Discussion *re.* State Trading Corporation . . . . . 7182—94

Daily Digest . . . . . 7195—7200

No. 30—*Friday, December*, 23, 1960/*Pausa* 2, 1882 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1080 to 1089, 1091 to 1093 and 1097 . . 7201—39
Short Notice Questions Nos. 11 to 14 . . . . . 7239—55

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1090, 1095, 1096 and 1098 to 1106 . . . 7255—62
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2312 to 2403 . . . . . 7262—7323

Obituary reference . . . . . 7323

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 7323—26

Synopsis of Proceedings of Committees on Drafts Third Five Year Plan . 7326—29

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—

Minutes and Tenth Report . . . . . 7330

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

(1) Oil Refinery in Gujerat . . . . . 7330—37
(2) Demolition of huts of Scheduled Castes people in Delhi . . . 7337-38
(3) Rehabilitation grant to displaced persons in Jammu and Kashmir States and . . . . . 7338
(4) Scheme regarding movement of refugees to Dandakarnya . . . . 7338

Bills introduced—

(1) Criminal Law Amendment Bill . . . . 7338
(2) Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Bill . . 7339
(3) Specific Relief Bill . . . . . 7339
(4) Limitation Bill. . . . . 7339-40

COLUMNS

Children Bill . . . . . 7340—58
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 7340—57
Clauses 2 to 60 and 1 . . . . . 7352
Motion to pass . . . . . 7352—58
Telegraph Laws (Amendment) Bill . . . . . 7358—72
Motion to consider . . . . . 7358—72
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1 . . . . . 7372
Motion to pass . . . . . 7372
British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill . . . . 7372—77
Motion to consider, as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . . 7372—77
Clauses 2, 3 and 1 . . . . . 7377
Motion to pass . . . . . 7377
Repealing and Amending Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha—Passed . . 7378
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Seventy-fifth Report . . . . . 7379
Junior Artistes' (Regulation of Employment) Bill *by Shri Narayan Ganesh Goray*—
Introduced . . . . . 7379
Prevention of Cow Slaughter (for Union Territories) Bill *by Pandit Brij Narayan 'Brijesh'*—
Leave for introduction not granted . . . . . 7379—82
Indian Institute of Archaeology Bill *by Shri C.R. Narasimhan*—Widthdrawn . . 7397
Motion to circulate . . . . . 7382—97
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section* 198) *by Shrimati Subhadra Joshi*—
Amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to . . . . . 7397-98
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of sections* 107, 129, 144 *and insertion of New section* 131 A) *by Shri K. T.K.* Tangamani—
Motion to consider . . . . . 7398—7444
Half-an-Hour discussion re: Children of Political sufferers . . . 7414—63
Valedictory Reference . . . . . 7463-64
Daily Digest . . . . . 7465—74
Resume of the Twelfth Session 7475-76


N.B.—The sign + above a name of a member on question which are orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

# LOK SABHA

*Monday, December 12, 1960/ Agrahayana 21, (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Amendment of Criminal Law

\+

*830. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri Rajendra Singh:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to bring about an amendment in existing criminal law providing powers to Government to punish those who would by their speeches and actions challenge the integrity of the border; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). Government propose to bring up before the Parliament, as soon as convenient, proposals for legislation to amend the criminal law to provide for punishment to persons who may question the territorial integrity or frontiers of India in a manner prejudicial to the safety and security of the country, and for other cognate matters.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether there are no provisions under the present law under which such persons can be punished and, if so, the necessity for bringing in another piece of legislation?





**Shri G. B. Pant:** The legislation will deal with matters which are not provided for in the existing law.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether any kind of protest against transfer of Indian territory to any other country will also come under the mischief of the proposed law and, if so, what will be the Government's attitude towards the agitation carried on regarding the transfer of Beru Bari?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I think the Bill will be placed on the Table of the House and it will be open to every Member to study its provisions and to make his comments.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Whether such a thing will come under it, that is what I want to know....

**Mr. Speaker:** No argument, please.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Whether it will cover that or not? I am afraid it may not cover.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I do not know what he wants to cover. When the provisions of the Bill are there, one might see what is there and what is not there.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** May I know whether the Government have got any figures by which it could be shown as to how many persons during the last one year or so have challenged the integrity of the country and how they will be able to deal with them by the new method?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** The method will be shown by the Bill.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether the proposed legislation would also embrace group or groups of people who argue China's case for revision of the frontier in the light

of Mr. Nehru's letter dated 8th September, 1959 to Mr. Chou En-lai when it argues that part of the boundary is not delineated and that it should be settled through negotiation?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** Well, when the Bill is before the House it will be open to the Members to examine it, to interpret it and to make their own suggestions.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May we have an idea about it?

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members must be relevant. The question relates only to passing a criminal law or to punish those people who violate it. We are not going into the question as to what exactly the border is, whether it is delineated or not—that is another matter. What is the use of putting a question to the Home Minister which ought to be put to the External Affairs Minister?

**Shri Hem Barua:** This is a very pertinent question, and I just want to know whether the proposed legislation is going to cover the loophole, because the loophole is natural to be there.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the loophole?

**Shri Hem Barua:** The Prime Minister wrote a letter on the 8th September, 1959 to Mr. Chou En-lai wherein he said that part of the border is yet to be demarcated and that it should be settled through negotiation. I want to know whether it will cover that or, if somebody argues China's case that the part according to Mr. Nehru's contention should be settled through negotiation....

**Mr. Speaker:** The misfortune is that the hon. Member is not a lawyer. Otherwise he will realise that no court will entertain a case where nobody is sure of the case, whether a border has been violated or not. (*Interruptions*). Order, order, There is no meaning in going on like this.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the urgency of the matter....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid I ought not to pursue the matter. I thought a lawyer would understand this matter, and if he is an ordinary person he should go and consult a lawyer.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Having regard to the urgency of the matter, when many people have been making pro-Chinese statements, may I know whether the Bill will be introduced during the current session of Parliament and also passed during this session.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I hope to introduce the Bill, but whether it will be passed during the current session will depend on the time that is available for the purpose, about which I cannot give any guarantee.

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members are anxious that it should be passed. Therefore he can rely upon them.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Because it will be delayed two months if it is not passed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. the Home Minister never delays.

**Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Sir, the hon. Minister did not reply to my question. How many people during the last one year or so have questioned the integrity of the country? Has the Government got any figures of that?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** No census has been taken of the persons who have violated the integrity in this manner.

**Shri Supakar:** May I know if any action under the Preventive Detention Act has been taken against such persons who have carried on activities against the integrity of the country?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is too premature. If hon. Members think that it is only a duplication of another Act, then it is open to raise that point; we will have the consideration stage. No Bill will be passed without the consideration stage.

**Manufacture of Parachutes**

*831. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacture of parachutes has started in Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) whether the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur has also started manufacture of parachutes?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bulk production with imported material was undertaken during last war. Production with indigenous materials commenced in February 1959 although trial samples were made earlier.

(c) No, Sir; planning for production is, however, in hand.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur or the Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur have also been manufacturing parachutes for the troops or manufacturing them only for air dropping purposes?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** So far as the Parachute Factory is concerned it is engaged in both the operations.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether the total requirements of parachutes in this country are now being met by these ordnance factories, or are they still being partly supplied by contractors?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** At the present moment in order to cope with the requirements of the Services, we are planning to create separate capacity in this respect in the Clothing Factory at Shahjahanpur. It is anticipated that even this may not fully meet the requirements. So we may open a unit of production in Agra also.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want to know whether, in view of this expansion programme for the manufacture of parachutes, Government would appoint an expert who knows parachute manufacture in the Kanpur factory.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** There is no dearth of experts. We have been doing this for some time.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** In view of the fact that very good parachute silk is manufactured in Mysore, may I know whether that will be made use of?

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** The quality of silk that is required here will be made use of from wherever it is available; actually we are short of certain materials.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Is the disclosure of places of manufacture of parachutes and places of training in the interests of the security of our land?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is another matter. Hon. Members ought not to be too anxious. Hon. Ministers know. If they do not want to give the information, they will not do so. On the other hand, the complaint is that some hon. Ministers do not give the information.

**Borrowing Restrictions on Banks**

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*832. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
**Shri Mahanty:**
**Shri Hem Barua:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the recent restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank of India on the borrowings by scheduled banks from it have resulted in easing the pressure of monetary demand; and

(b) what has been its result on prices?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Following the recent restrictions, there has been some decline in the scheduled banks'

borrowings from the Reserve Bank and their lending to the public.

(b) It is not practicable to determine the impact of the restrictions in a precise manner on the general price level but the restrictions are likely to have a restraining influence on the rise in prices.

**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** What is the reaction of the Scheduled Banks in this regard?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The reaction has been quite good.

**Shri Mahanty:** In relation to part (b) of the question, may we know how this restriction on the borrowing by the Scheduled Bank is going to affect prices in view of the rising spiral of prices on account of food articles and also in view of the fact that in the rural sector no ceiling has been imposed on credits?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** That has been taken care of by the scheme of selective credit control under which, as and when prices of foodgrains, sugar and other articles go up and also credit goes up, the Reserve Bank takes care of it—it has taken care of it in the past—by restraining the credit of these commodities.

**Shri Mahanty:** The hon. Minister has stated that it has not been found possible to assess the impact of these restrictions on borrowing on the prices. May I know in that case what has prompted the Government to come with this credit squeeze? What are the objects and reasons?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I think it is misinterpreting the reply I gave. The rises in prices are the result of various factors, many of them very complex. It is not possible to pinpoint certain measures taken by the Government and say that these will result in the prices going down so much. I only said that these measures have had a general restraining effect on the prices, and that was its objective.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that these measures have adversely affected the short term deposits in banks because the money that used to be deposited on a short term basis is being diverted to speculative and undesirable channels?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is done precisely to prevent that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Is it a fact that it has adversely affected new business entrants because they are now forced to borrow at a higher rate from some other quarters?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The Reserve Bank keeps a close watch over it, and the policy is flexible. Firstly, we do not believe that it has hampered any such *bona fide* new flotations or any productive processes. Recently we relaxed some of these measures so as to benefit the productive apparatus in the country, but we want to check speculative rise in prices on the stock exchange, and we have taken measures.

**Shri Tyagi:** While the selective credit control policy of the Government is always welcome, would it not be enough to lay stress on this policy rather than put over-all restrictions on bank credit because it may also adversely affect the development activities of the small and medium scale industries?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** May I say it is not over-all restriction as such, it is discriminatory? It is restriction only for speculative purposes, but in the process it is possible that some business might get hampered. That also they are considering, and if it is brought to their notice, that restriction is relaxed.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I take it that the banks can draw money from the Reserve Bank on credit for development purposes but not for other activities which are restricted?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** Yes.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** The Governor of the Reserve Bank wanted

to bring down the advances by Rs. 110 crores, but the achievement has been only Rs. 32 crores. In view of this, will not the present policy of relaxing the existing curbs on Banks lead to a rise in the price level?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Even if it is brought down only by a lower figure than Rs. 110 crores, it will not lead to a rise in prices.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Are Government aware of the fact that the inflationary tendencies which are responsible for the rise in prices cannot be effectively curbed unless there is a curb on currency issue; if so, why should Government adopt these measures?

**Mr. Speaker:** We are arguing this matter.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** It is never claimed that these measures alone will lead to the whole result.

**Shri Tyagi:** The hon. Minister has answered that on developmental activities there are not such restrictions, but I understand from the policy announced that they have to deposit a certain amount before they take loans, and the deposit amount has been increased. Whether they borrow for the purpose of developmental activities or speculative activities, the deposit amount has been increased.

**Shri Morarji Desai:** The deposit of the banks with the Reserve Bank has been increased. That is now released after the purpose is served with the other measures taken. But that was also done with a view that they may not go out for speculative purposes, because banks had more money than they could lend for productive purposes, and therefore they were lending for other purposes. That is why they were made to deposit more than they were depositing with the Reserve Bank.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is surprising that the businessmen who will be the most affected in this matter never got up. Of course, all Members are entitled to cover the whole universe and take up all questions. But the wearer knows best where the shoe pinches. Evidently the shoe does not pinch them.

**Avoidance of Double Taxation**

***833. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations between the Governments of India and the U.K. in regard to the question of evolving an Indo-British Agreement on avoidance of double taxation have failed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) further steps, if any, taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) The negotiations between the Governments of India and the U.K. in regard to the question of evolving an Indo-British Agreement on avoidance of double taxation have been inconclusive.

(b) and (c). It has not yet been possible to reach an agreement on all points because the Governments of India and U.K. hold different views on some of them.

**Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Is it a fact that the assessment of the sale of technical know-how to Indian entrepreneurs has been one of the difficulties, and unless that is solved, it may be very difficult for us to get the English technical know-how?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** The two things are getting mixed up. That is not the issue in double taxation relief.

**राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के बच्चे**

*८३४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :**
**श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :**
**श्री वारियर :**

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजनैतिक पीड़ितों के बच्चों को शिक्षा संबंधी सुविधायें देने की जो योजना स्वीकार की गई थी, उस के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने बच्चों को अबतक ये सुविधायें प्रदान की गई हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार ने इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी और उन्हें अब तक कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया जा चुका है; और

(ग) इस योजना को और अधिक व्यापक व लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :** (क) से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३१]**

**Some Hon. Members:** The answer may be read in English as well.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

[(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 31].]

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने छात्रों ने इस सुविधा से लाभ उठाया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन राज्यों में इस बात की पूरी जांच-पड़ताल कर ली गई थी कि वहां कुल कितने छात्र हैं या प्रचार का पूरा मौका दिया गया था ताकि कोई छात्र न बच रहने पाये या कोई असन्तोष न रहने पाये ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : यह राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है । मैं आशा तो करता हूं कि उन्होंने पूरी तरह से जांच-पड़ताल कर ली होगी ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : इस विवरण में उत्तर प्रदेश का नाम नहीं है । वहां की सरकार ने क्या कोई इस के लिये दूसरी स्कीम दी है या कोई इस बारे में लिखा पढ़ी चल रही है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : उन को स्कीम तो भेजी गयी थी लेकिन उन का इरादा १९६०-६१ में इनको इम्प्लेमेंट करने का है ।

**श्री भक्त दर्शन** : जिन राज्यों में इसे अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया है क्या उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार को आश्वासन दिया है कि अगली जुलाई से कम से कम इसे वे लागू कर देंगे ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली** : केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई आश्वासन नहीं आया है । हमने सरकारों को लिखा है । हम जो कुछ कर सकते हैं, किया है । उन को यह लिख दिया है कि उन को सहायता मिल सकती है । अब मैं मैम्बर साहिबान से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वे भी अपने-अपने राज्यों में इस बात की कोशिश करें और अगर उन्होंने ऐसा किया तो यह स्कीम आगे बढ़ सकती है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the hon. Member wants to know evidently is this. It may be inability and not want of desire on the part of those people to help them. In that case, what does the Central Government do? They were the persons who initiated this scheme. Are they merely to be looking on, while the others are not able to support? Soldiers, sailors and others like them are the concern of the Central Government. Similarly, in the case of political sufferers who got freedom for the whole country, are they to be the concern merely of the State Governments?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** That is the tragedy.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** In this matter..

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall allow a half-an-hour disiussion on this. I have no objection to that. I have received a number of complaints that several questions have been disallowed on the ground that the subject-matter of those questions is under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. But every person comes here, because I know that the question of 50 : 50 contribition does not appear to work.

I am prepared to allow a halif-an-hour discussion.....

**Shri Warior:** The answers are all in Hindi, and the question is also in Hindi. What about the other States that are not mentioned in the statement?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The satement is in English also.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am prepared to allow a half-an-hour discussion, and hon. Members can then say what the difficulties are, whether their States are in a position to help or not, and point out what difficulties they are facing. If they want greater help, and not matching grants on the basis of 50 : 50 they can say that it should be 75 : 25 or even hundred per cent. from the Centre. They can say all this at that time.

**Shri Warior:** I find from the statement that only seven States have availed themselves of this facility.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly the case. That was why I said that we might have a half-an-hour discussion.

**Raja Mahendra Pratap:** I have been elected as president of All-Parties Parliamentary Committee for freedom fighters, I have to see to it that freedom-fighters, that is, revolutionaries, get due benefit. So, I want to request you that the question of revolutionaries should also be discussed in this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, he can do that when the discussion comes up.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Pandit D. N. Tiwari. The hon. Member is absent. Shri B. C. Mullick. The hon. Member is absent. Shri Rajendra Singh, Shri P. K. Deo. Both these hon. Members are also absent. Now, next question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I am here. I put the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should hon. Members go on waiting until I call every name? Those hon. Members who are not here should at least write to me that they cannot be here. There is no meaning in printing the names of all these Members. They owe a duty to the House. They should not merely table a question in their name and then put me to the inconvenience of going on calling the names one after the other. I expect hereafter that hon. Members should show some courtesy to this House. I find now that they table a resolution or a Bill and simply go away. Likewise, they table some questions and go away. I expect that in such cases, they should write to me saying that they are sorry that they are not going to be here. Otherwise, hereafter, while admitting future questions of theirs, I shall disallow one out of every set of four questions.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** But they do not know what questions will come up.

**Creation of a Hill State**

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*835. **Shri Hem Barua:**
**Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
**Shri B. C. Mullick:**
**Shri Rajendra Singh:**
**Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri B. Das Gupta:**
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to amend the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with a view to create a Hill State has been finalised;

(b) if so, when the amending Bill will be introduced; and

(c) whether the reaction of the Assam Government has been ascertained?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) to (c). The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution does not provide for the creation of a Separate Hill State. The question, however, of amending the provisions of the Schedule relating to the District Councils and Regional Councils is under consideration. The views of the Assam Government on these provisions have been received.

**Shri B. Das Gupta:** May I know what the views of the Assam Government are?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** The Assam Government have sent their proposals which are under consideration here. The intention is to further liberalise the provisions and to delegate more powers to these regional and district councils.

**Shri B. Das Gupta:** May I know whether Government think it proper to create a separate hill State?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** Government do not think that the formation of a separate hill State will be the interests of the tribal people or will be even feasible. That was the opinion too of the States Reorganisation Commission who observed that:

> "..We have come to the conclusion that the formation of a hill State in this region is neither feasible nor in the interests of the tribal people themselves. The hill districts, therefore, should continue to form part of Assam and no major changes should be made in their present constitutional pattern.".

But, we are anxious to do all we can to assist the hill people in developing their areas and in realising their aspirations within the State of Assam.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** May I know whether this demand for a separate hill State came as a result of the passing of the Official Language Bill in the State of Assam, or it has been there for several years past?

**Mr. Speaker:** The States Reorganisation Commission's report was submitted long before. So, why should the hon. Member ask this question now of the hon. Minister?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** There has been a demand for it for some time. It was there even before the language Bill was introduced. So far as the Language Bill is concerned, I had persuaded the Assam people or their representatives at least to have Hindi along with English as the official languages of the State, because these people, that is, the hill representatives wanted Hindi to be the State language, but they wanted Hindi alone to be the State language; I had thought that by providing Hindi along with Assamese, their wishes would be met, but then they said that even if the language problem were solved to their satisfaction—and it was hardly feasible to have Hindi alone as the State language and to omit Assame altogether—still they would ask for separation.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In view of the fact that Hindi is spoken only by three lakhs of people in the State according to the census report of 1951, and in spite of the fact that the representative organisations of the Hindi-speaking people in that State demanded that Assamese should be the official language, and the Bill provides for Hindi as one of the official languages of the State in order to accommodate the aspirations of the hill people, may I know on what specific ground today the leaders of the hill State Movement demand a separate hill State for them there?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member wants to know what the other heasons are.

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I do not quite understand the significance of the question, because I presume that the hon. Member knows that now Hindi is not provided in the Act as it has been passed, but even when it was provided for in the original Bill, the representatives of the people of the autonomous hill districts had told me that they would press for separation, because the very idea that the language Bill had been brought seemed to them in a way to revise their motions about the necessity of separation from Assam.

**Shri Hem Barua** *rose—*

**Mr. Speaker:** Are we entering into an argument on this matter.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Hindi is made an official language. May I read from the Act itself?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. If the hon. Member knows it, why should he put a question for that? The Question Hour is not for enlightenment of this kind. We have much to learn from the hon. Member so far as Assam is concerned. But we will reserve it for a future occasion—not the Question Hour.

**Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** The hon. Home Minister just informed the House that a proposal to amend the Sixth Schedule is under consideration of Government. May I know whether the proposed amendment will be discussed in the House before finalisation?

**Mr. Speaker:** How can it be done without that?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** Presumably the House will come to know of the amendment when it is finally decided upon by Government.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Besides the question of language, may I know whether there are other reasons for which the Hill people are demanding a separate Hill State, spearate from Assam?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** The Hill people say that the present inclusion of the Autonomous Hill Districts in Assam does not satisfy them.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know what Government have in view in amending the Sixth Schedule? Is it to give more powers to the District Councils there?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** Yes, more powers to District Councils and Regional Councils. We have also in mind the formation of a Regional Council of the representatives of the Hill area of the State which would function under the Administration.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know whether the hon. Home Minister came to know, when discussing with the tribal leaders when they came here, whether they would give up the movement for a Hill State if the District Councils are given more power?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** Apart from giving more powers to the Regional and District Councils, we have also in mind some other reforms at the State level.

**Shri P. C. Borooah:** Is it a fact that the demand for a Hill State got much strengthened with the announcement of a separate State for the Nagas?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** No, it has been there long before that.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Besides the language question, has there been any grievance on behalf of the Hill people and also of other non-Assamese speaking people as regards distribution of development works and programmes during the First and Second Plans as between the Assamese-speaking area and the non-Assamese-speaking area?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I have not found any area in any State which is fully satisfied with the development work in the part of the State about which the person concerned may be speaking.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** In view of the strategic importance of Assam and other areas around it such as the Naga area, may I know whether the hon. Home Minister will pursue the 'Pant Formula' which was evolved recently

and which has not been fully implemented, and see that all these are fully integrated so that fissiparous tendencies are wiped out?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** That is my effort always, that fissiparous tendencies are counteracted and integration and fusion promoted in every way.

**Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** The hon. Minister has informed us that there is a proposal to give more powers to the Regional and District Councils. May I know what specific additional powers are proposed to be given to these Councils?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** I said that an amendment with the exact purpose of making changes in order to achieve that objective is under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not prepared to give details now. It is clear from the hon. Minister's answer that in order to avoid the formation of any further separate Hill State and to meet the demand of the people there, additional powers will be given. Those proposals will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know whether it is not a fact that the Assam Language Bill provides for the use of Hindi at the Secretariat and heads of department level with Assamese? Is it also not a fact that the test of an official language is its use at the Secretariat and heads of department level? This being so, is not Hindi one of the official languages there?

**Shri G. B. Pant:** But there is the first clause in section 3 of that Act now which lays down that Assamese will be the official language of the State. The second clause says that Assamese and English, so long as it is in use, and Hindi when it replaces English, will be the languages of the Secretariat and Attached Offices. That is correct.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I know....

**Mr. Speaker:** I have allowed a number of 'May I know's.

**Yogic Asanas**

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*836. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Balakrishnan:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Ministry of Education in consultation with the Ministry of Health have evaluated therapeutic value of Yogic Asanas; and

(b) whether the Committee have suggested the means for scientific development of yogic institutions?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The Committee since its appointment on the 20th August, 1960, has held two meetings i.e. on the 21st September, 1960 and the 6th November, 1960. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Committee at its first meeting a questionnaire was sent to 61 Yogic Institutions in the country to collect certain basic data about the *locus standi* of the institutions and nature and scope of their activities. Replies received from 38 institutions were considered by the Committee at its second meeting held on the 6th November, 1960. On the basis of the information thus received, the Committee has decided to visit 20 institutions for an on the spot study.

**Shri R. C. Majhi:** When is the Committee expeted to submit its Report?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** No time-limit has been fixed, but we have requested the Committee to submit the Report as early as possible.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that some camps have been recently held by the practitioners of yogic asanas in which they have cured some cases of diabetes? If so, have those cases been examined

by physicians to test the efficacy of yogic asanas in curing them?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** This is exactly what the Committee is expected to do. The Committee consists of eminent physicians, doctors and persons who are connected with medicine.

**डा० गोबिन्द दास :** जहां तक इस कमेटी के सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध है, क्या इस बात पर विचार किया जायेगा कि इस में कुछ ऐसे सदस्यों को भी बढ़ाया जाये जो इन योगों का ज्ञान रखते हैं और जिन का सम्बन्ध इस प्रकार की कुछ संस्थाओं से भी है ?

**डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली :** चूंकि इस में इस खास बात की जांच करनी है कि इन क्रियाओं का शरीर पर क्या असर पड़ता है, इस दृष्टि से इस में अधिकतर वही लोग रखे गये हैं जो मेडिसिन में दक्ष हैं ।

**Shri Tangamani:** From the statement, we find that this Committee which was appointed in August has already got replies from 38 out of the 61 institutions, and there are only 20 institutions remaining which are likely to give their replies. In view of the importance of a Committee of this kind, may I know whether it will be asked to submit its Report at least by January, 1961?

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** I have already told the House that I have requested the Committee to submit the report as early as possible. They have to visit some institutions before they submit this report.

**Some Hon. Members**—*rose*:

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us wait and see what the Committee is going to do.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** It is given in the statement that they are going to visit 20 yogic institutions. May I know on what basis these 20 institutions have been selected and also on what basis the Government of India has come to the conclusion that there are only 35 institutions which are interested in this kind of things.

**Dr. K. L. Shrimali:** The Committee first sent a questionnaire to all the institutions that the Ministry knew of. There were 61 institutions in the country to which the questionnaire was sent. Some of the institutions replied to the questionnaire and some did not. The Committee then decided, on the basis of the replies received from these institutions, to visit 20 institutions.

### Oxygen Plant at Rourkela

*838. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any defect has been noticed in the foundation or erection of the oxygen plant at Rourkela;

(b) if so, the nature of the defect; and

(c) the steps taken to eradicate the same?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fued (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) to (c). The supply pipe line has shown a tendency to crack due to vibrations transmitted from the Compressor. To minimise the vibration effects, the pipe lines have been given additional supports and these pipe lines are now under observation. The plant has not yet been taken over by the Hindustan Steel Limited from the contractors.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether it is fact that for want of proper supply of this oxygen gas the L.D. converters could not be commissioned and that is the reason why there was low production of steel in the Rourkela plant?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is obvious that the L.D. converters cannot be commissioned unless the requisite supply of oxygen is there. The source of supply of oxygen is the plant about which the hon. Member is asking the question. There was some delay in the commissioning of the oxygen plant and that resulted in delay in commissioning the L. D. converters. But, this is a matter of several months ago now.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether it has been estimated as to what was the total loss of production due to this defect?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** No.

**Shri Supakar:** May I know what is the period by which the working of this plant has been behind schedule?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** According to the contract, the erection of the first of the three units of the oxygen plant was to be completed by 15th December, 1959. This unit was commissioned on the 20th December, 1959. The second and third units were commissioned in June 1960.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know the total amount of expenditure incurred in correcting these defects and also whether this amount is to be paid by the Hindustan Steel or by the foreign plant supplier?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** In this particular contract, the Hindustan Steel had taken good care to ensure that the supplier is responsible for curing any defect. In addition to penalty for late delivery and erection, the contract provides for levy of separate penalties for shortfall in production of oxygen and increase in consumption of power and water. The contractor is bound to replace, at his own cost, all parts of the plant and equipment that may fail or show signs of defect within 12 months of the unit going into regular and reliable working. As I have already submitted, the plant has not been taken over. Therefore, it is for the suppliers to make the corrections and remove the defects at their own cost.

**Shri Morarka:** May I know whether the supplier should also make good the loss which we suffer on acount of loss of production?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** That is a hypothetical question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Does the hon. Minister by implication say that there would not be any loss of production at all?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I have already read out this thing that it is part of the contract that they will be responsible for shortfall in the production of oxygen and increase in consumption of power and water.

**Shri Supakar:** The hon. Minister said that the production was not behind schedule. At the same time, it has been stated that they have not handed over the plant to the Hindustan Steel. I want to know what is the period by which they should have delivered possession of this plant and when it should be working. I understand it is not working at present on account of these defects. What is the difference in time?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has come to the conclusion he has mentioned in his question. The oxygen plant is working and the L.D. plant has also been working and has been producing steel. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has got all this information.

**Shri Narasimhan:** The hon. Minister stated that the estimate of the loss in production was not made. When one part is not functioning properly and there is loss of production, what is the reason for not giving an answer for this? The loss or expectation of loss has to be estimated. What is the reason for the Minister saying, 'No'?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** The reason is that in an integrated plant, where a large number of factors ultimately decide the quantity of production, it is not a very safe thing—merely because there is something which goes wrong—to come to the sudden conclusion that whatever may be the shortfall in production is entirely due to that. It is a very complex process and a number of factors affect, ultimately, the production of a continuous pant like the steel plant.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** What is the total cost of this oxygen plant?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** The total cost of this oxygen plant is about Rs. 1.49 crores.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know whether the Hindustan Steel has given notice to the foreign suppliers about this damage?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Of course; I have already said that we have asked them to rectify the defects at their own cost.

**Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore**

***840. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what patents have been taken out by Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and how these are being exploited;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have been able to find a colour for vanaspati; and

(c) what benefits are given to those who make research of commercial value?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a). A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 32].

(b). No, Sir.

(c). All the patents on research work done in the National Laboratories are leased out for commercial exploitation through the National Research Development Corporation. The income accruing out of these is divided between Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and National Research Development Corporation in the ratio of 70 : 30. Out of the share of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research 40 per cent is distributed amongst the investigators and others concerned.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Referring to part (b) of the question, the hon. Deputy Minister said that there has been no progress regarding colourisation. May I know whether research is under process and if it is so what progress has been made in this matter?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** In relation to the original question what I have told this House in my reply is that the Central Food Technological Research Institute has not been able to invent a suitable colouring matter. But, I may inform the hon. Member that the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona has found out a suitable colouring matter which is undergoing test. This colouring matter satisfied nearly all the conditions which are necessary. But final test is going on about the chronic toxicity in the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Before the colouring is perfected, are interim steps being taken with regard to banning vanaspati? I mean are other steps being taken in the interim period?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Unless the final tests are made and it is proved that the colouring matter does not produce any toxic effect, we cannot use it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Sir, you have been asking us to go to the various laboratories. I have visited this Mysore laboratory, to which I referred only last month and there the Director showed me the entire process whereby they claim that they have definitely been able to find a colour for vanaspati. My hon. friend says just the opposite of it. May I know whether he has got the latest information? The Director showed me the entire process only last month. He said that they have been able to find a colour which now can be adopted easily.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member wants to know whether his information is the latest or the hon. Minister's information is the latest.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** No, Sir. The information which I have given is based upon information which we have received from the Director, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyhow, let him make further enquiries, because an hon. Member of this House says that he visited a laboratory and found out personally from them that a drug has been discovered. Both cannot be true and both cannot be wrong. Therefore, let the hon. Deputy Minister kindly make further enquiries regarding that.

**Some hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** What more is necessary so far as this matter is concerned?

**Shri Tangamani:** There are different things mentioned in the statement.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** In view of the fact that this question of colourisation of vanaspati has been hanging fire for the last ten years, are Government now satisfied that any scientific or research institution has found out a lasting colour after completing all processes of tests?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I have already said, Sir, that the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona, has found out such a colour which nearly satisfies all the tests necessary—only the chronic toxicity test is now being carried out in the National Drug Research Institute. The House will realise that the chronic toxicity test is meant to find out whether the continuous and prolonged use of this colour produces any poisonous effect upon the human system or not. Naturally, Sir, it requires some time.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** In view of the fact that medical science has told us clearly the harmful effects of vanaspati on the heart of human body, why do Government go on finding these colouring matters and why do Government not stop production of vanaspati?

**Shri Tyagi:** May I know if the Government have finally made up their mind.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shall I treat the hon. Member's question as an answer to Dr. Sushila Nayar's question? The hon. Deputy Minister....

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I think the question of the hon. Member can better be answered by the Health Ministry.

**Shri Tyagi:** Have the Government finally decided now that their policy is to enforce colourisation of these vegetable products? As and when a suitable colour is found, is it their policy to enforce colourisation?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I am not in a position, Sir, to give an answer to this particular question put by the hon. Member. But I may inform him that we have requested the Chief Director, Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi, to bring this matter, that a certain laboratory of ours has found out a nearly suitable dye, to the notice of the Committee of experts appointed by the Government of India for this purpose.

**Shri Tyagi:** In the absence of any definite policy, what is the use of finding out a colour?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. This question has been coming up almost every day in every year and in every session. When the hon. Health Minister was asked he said that they were in search of a proper colour. The hon. Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has given a reply that a suitable colour has been discovered and it is undergoing some test to find out whether its continuous use will have any toxic effect upon the human body or not.

**The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** Sir, may I answer that question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The Government of India has accepted in principle that a suitable colour will have to be found. A committee consisting of experts has now been appointed by the Food and Agriculture Ministry to study the researches so far conducted and then, if possible, arrive at a suitable colour. The committe is going to meet on the 21st of this month.

**Shri Tangamani:** The Central Food Technological Research Institute has now evolved at least 27 patents. I want to know about Patent No. 51525 —concentrated and nutritiously balanced food which is being released free of charge to all interested parties. I would like to know how many States have accepted this and how much is being utilised?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** What is the number of that item in the statement?

**Shri Tyagi:** Item No. 7.

**Mr. M. M. Das:** Concentrated and nutriously balanced food, it is released free of charge to all interested parties.

**Shri Tangamani:** May I know how many States have accepted it and how much is being utilised by them?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The information is not at my disposal at present. If the hon. Member tables a separate question I shall give the reply.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Last night, Sir, I saw a documentary film where it was shown that some of the colouring agents used in vanaspati can cause cancer. I wonder if our experts have arrived at the conclusion that certain dyes used over a certain period can cause cancer.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Up till now, Sir, no dye is used to colour vanaspati. We are only trying to find out a dye.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** May I ask two questions, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have allowed him four questions.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Is the hon. Deputy Minister aware that even in Government publications there are regular advertisements and a sort of propaganda going on that the colourisation of vanaspati is not necessary and it would be harmful?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** I am not aware of that.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** From this statement I find that a number of researches of nutritional value have been conducted. Could the hon. Deputy Minister give us some indication about the output as a result of commercial exploitation of these researches? In view of the nutritional value of these researches, may I know whether the Government propose to do something even in the public sector?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Is the hon. Member asking about output in terms of the money we have spent or the total amount of food production on the results of these researches?

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** You have stated that hundred and one things have been found out. I want to know the output of food production.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the hon. Member had included this also in his question I would not have brought it up before the House, I would have treated it as an Unstarred Question. The hon. Member wants to know what are the effects of the researches, how they have been taken up by the industries, how far they have been favourable and so on. All that require a detailed answer. Let us go to the next question.

**Export of Steel Slabs**

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*841. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steel slabs are proposed to be exported to

West Germany for rolling and finishing;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the firm with whom any such offers have been discussed?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Hindustan Steel have sold 12,000 tons of slabs to West Germany and the entire quantity has been shipped.

(b) and (c). Do not arise as there are no proposals.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** May I know whether at any stage a large quantity of these big sized steel ingots—I do not know the exact tonnage, but it was a big amount of about 15,000 to 20,000 tons—had to be shipped to Germany in order to get them rolled into pipes there and they were imported all over again in order to lay the pipelines at Barauni and Gauhati because we had no rolling mills of our own to treat those big ingots?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** At the moment, Sir, the slabbing mill at Rourkela has already gone into production and it is producing slabs. I presume when the hon. Member used the expression "ingots" he meant these slabs. The capacity of rolling these slabs into plates and strips is yet coming up, and in the interval the Hindustan Steel have taken a decision—which is a correct one—of exporting these slabs to various countries. They have already sold slabs having exported them to U.K., West Germany, Holland and Italy. So there is no question of rolling these slabs into the material which can be further converted into pipes. These are straightforward sales of slabs.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** My question was whether before this slabbing mill came into operation these slabs were being produced but there was no arrangement due to defective planning for their being rolled at Rourkela and therefore they had to be exported to West Germany at considerable expense, rolled there into pipes and reshipped back to India?

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Minister has said that the rolling mills are under operation but they will utilise these slabs also later on.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** A lot of money has been lost.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** I think the hon. Member is not quite familiar with it, and he says that slabs were produced without the slabbing mills being in production. No slabs can be produced unless the slabbing mill is in production. This is good quality slab and we are fetching prices of the order of Rs. 375 to Rs. 400 per ton by exporting these slabs and this should be welcome rather than that it should be grudged. By the time that the plate mill and the strip mill are ready, we are producing the slabs and earning money on that.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** We are importing steel from outside, and when we are importing steel, why should we also be exporting it? Why should we not utilise it in this country itself?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** It is a very welcome suggestion. We should produce; we should consume; we should export and we should import as all other countries are doing.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Hirri Dolomite Mine

*837. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 606 on the 20th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the payments of labourers, transport contractors and petty contractors of the Hirri Dolomite Mine have since been made;

(b) on what basis the payment has been made;

(c) whether explanation called for from the Mine Manager has since been received; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). Payment for wages for two closed holidays, 2nd October, 1959 and 26th January, 1960 have already been made to all labourers who were present. The absentees have been informed to collect their dues. So far, there have been no claimants from the labour covered by the three missing muster rolls,, for payment of their wages. Some bills of the transport contractors and petty contractors are, however, still under scrutiny.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

**International Development Association**

***839. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Organisation known as the International Development Association has been formed under the auspices of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund;

(b) whether India has pledged its contribution to the Association; and

(c) the objects of the Association?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Yes Sir. The Association has been formed as an affiliate of the World Bank.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The object of the Association is to promote economic development by providing finance on easy terms for important developmental requirements of less developed member-countries. Details are contained in the Articles of Agreement of the Association copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.



**Representation of S. C. and S. T. in Central Services**

***842. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Liaison Officers to ensure observance of instructions on the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Services have been appointed;

(b) when were these officers appointed and what percentage of the reserved vacancies have been filled up with their efforts; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the team of liaison officers regarding the causes for the non-observance of the instructions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):** (a) Yes, sir, one in each Ministry.

(b) They were appointed in April-May 1959. No separate account is kept of percentage of vacancies filled up with their efforts.

(c) No.

**Kolar Gold Mines**

*843. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri Jinachandran:**
**Shri Mohammed Imam:**
**Shri Achar:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether the offer of Mysore Government for the transfer of Kolar Gold Mines to Central Government has been acepted?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** The question is under consideration.

**Coal Industry**

***844. Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the decisions taken at a recent meeting which the Union Minister had in Calcutta with the representatives of coal industry?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** This was one of the meetings held periodically for an exchange of information and views with the industry and to discuss the problems, if any, affecting the coal production programme. Some of the matters discussed were the Third Plan target for coal, the grant of subsidy to mines working under difficult conditions, adjustment of irregular boundaries, and facilities for the transport of coal.

### Chairman, University Grants Commission

*845. **Shri Kalika Singh:**
**Dr. Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rule regarding retirement of Chairman, University Grants Commission at the age of 65 years was made subsequent to the appointment of Shri C. D. Deshmukh in August, 1956 to the office and if so, whether the Chairman was consulted while framing the rules; and

(b) whether the appointment, in August, 1956, of the Chairman was on the basis of contract or rules and what were the provisions of the contract or rules then?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) The relevant rule is rule 5(iii) of the University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditons of Service of Members) Rules, 1956, and reads as follows:

> "Unless there is a contract to the contrary, the Chairman shall retire on his completing the age of sixty-five years.
>
> Provided that the Central Government may order the retirement of the Chairman earlier if for special reasons it thinks fit to do so."

The University Grants Commission was originally a non-statutory body, established under a Government Resolution; Shri Deshmukh was appointed as Chairman of this body with effect from the 27th August, 1956. Under the Government Resolution, as then in force, all the members of the Commission were to hold office until the formation of the statutory University Grants Commission; no special provision was made in reagard to the tenure of office of the Chairman.

The statutory University Grants Commission was established on the 5th November, 1956, by a notification under section 4(1) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Shri Deshmukh was appointed a member of this Commission and was nominated as its Chairman with effect from the 5th November, 1956.

The University Grants Commission (Disqualification, Retirement and Conditions of Service of Members) Rules, 1956, were also brought into force on the 5th November, 1956.

A draft of the Rules was informally shown to Shri Deshmukh before they were finalised and published. The draft as seen by Shri Deshmukh did contain rule 5(iii) as quoted above. Only the proviso was added by Government at the time of the finalisation of the Rules.

(b) No contract was entered into with Shri Deshmukh regarding the tenure of his office as Chairman either in respect of his appointment as the Chairman of the non-statutory Commission in August, 1956 or in respect of his appointment as Chairman of the statutory Commission in November 1956.

### Archaeological Excavations

*846. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the list of sites where archaeological exploration and/or excavation have been conducted since 1958, but on which no report has been issued;

(b) the list of officers who were conducting exploration and/or excavation of the above sites; and

(c) the reason for their failure to bring out the reports?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 33].

**Foreign Books for Indian Students**

*847. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Hem Raj:**
**Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 839 on the 29th August, 1960 and state the progress made so far in consideration of the scheme to make the foreign books, specially on medicine cheaply available to the Indian students?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

A select list of titles has been prepared in Basic Sciences, Humanities, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary Science and Engineering and Technology for being taken up for publication.

2. The University Grants Commission has agreed to give a guarantee of a minimum sale of copies of textbooks on sciences and humanities.

3. The Ministry of Education is setting up a Joint Board with representatives of the Government of India, the University Grants Commission and the American Embassy to work out a detailed project for the purpose.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom has also initiated action for the production of low-priced books for use in India. The first group of twenty-three textbooks on Scientific, Engineering and other Technological subjects is now being produced.

**Dues in Delhi**

*848. **Shri Radha Raman:**
**Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount of arrears of revenue such as relating to various departments including those of income-tax, sales tax, land revenue, water rate and Government loans is due from people in Delhi Union Territory;

(b) if so, the approximate amount;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many people from whom money is due are not to be found; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the amount?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). On 1st November, 1960, a sum of Rs. 5.61 crores was outstanding for collection in addition to demands totalling Rs. 5.26 crores, the recovery of which has been stayed either by orders of Courts or at the instance of the Departments concerned.

(c) There are some cases in which defaulters are not traceable.

(d) Every effort is made to trace out the missing persons or their sureties in case of loans due and recover the amount.

**Lubricating Oil Plant**

*849. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the **Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have started negotiations with Standard Vacuum Oil Company to set up a lubricating oil plant in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Ayurvedic System of Medicine**

*850. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any note of the resentment among the practitioners of Ayurvedic system of medicine due to the restrictions placed by law on the production of Asav and Aresth; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy and remove the grievances on this score?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** (a) Certain representations have been received from some individual Ayurvedic practitioners as well as from a few organisations representing them, in this regard.

(b) The manufacture of Asavas and Aristas which are capable of being consumed as ordinary alcoholic beverages, has all along been subject to a system of licensing. Individual practitioners are, however, given the concession of preparing and dispensing to their patients Asavas and Aristas, without payment of duty, on their obtaining a licence for which the fee is Rupee one only. There is thus no ground for resentment.

**Royalty on Oil**

*851. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the royalty of the Assam State for the crude oil produced in that State; and

(b) if so, what will be the percentage of increase?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) A proposal has been received from the Assam Government suggesting increasing the rate of royalty for petroleum.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

**Central Institute of English, Hyderabad**

*852. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Central Institute of English, Hyderabad is advocating three-language formula;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said proposal; and

(c) at what age the study of the language will commence?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) Government are not aware of the views of the Chairman on three-language formula nor is it a part of his official responsibility as Chairman to advocate one formula or another.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Withdrawal of Provident Fund**

*853. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to permit final withdrawal of Provident Fund for house-building purposes in the case of such officers as have either rendered 20 years' service or have less than 10 years' service left to attain the age of superannuation; and

(b) if so, when the instructions in this regard are expected to be issued?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

**Quit Notices on Chinese in India**

*854. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Chinese nationals in Calcutta and Kalimpong on whom notices to quit India within ninety days were served have refused to terminate their stay in India in defiance of the quit orders within the 90-day time-limit stipulated under the notices served on them.

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to enforce the orders served on these persons and whether the causes of this defiance of the orders are so far ascertained; and

(c) if so, what are the causes?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). They are being prosecuted under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act 1946. Some of them have represented that they may be allowed to stay on because of long residence, business connections and other ties in India.

**India International Centre**

*855. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
**Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India International Centre situated near Lodi Estate, New Delhi is a purely private institution or has Government backing; and

(b) if it is the latter, to what extent?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) It is a purely private institution.

(b) Does not arise.

**जामा मस्जिद, दिल्ली**

*८५६. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की धार्मिक तथा ऐतिहासिक जामा मस्जिद की देख-रेख तथा मरम्मत आदि पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कुछ राशि व्यय की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष १९५८–५९ और १९५९–६० में कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है; और

(ग) किस मद के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार यह राशि व्यय करती है ?

**वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उप-मंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास)** : (क) सरकार ने कुछ विशेष मरम्मतें की हैं, पर चूंकि यह रक्षित स्मारक नहीं है इसलिये सरकार मस्जिद की देख-रेख के लिये जिम्मेदार नहीं है ।

रुपये

(ख) (i) १९५८–५९ ४१,१३३.००

(ii) १९५९–६० ३४,२८८.३३

(ग) विशेष मरम्मत के लिये पुरातत्व विभाग के बजट में रखी गयी रकम से ।

**Staff of National Laboratories and C.S.I.R.**

*857. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is resentment among the staff of the national laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research about the new pay scales;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to avert the same?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have adopted the revised pay scales as accepted by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Pay Commission. By and large the new pay scales have been welcomed.

(c) Does not arise.

**Price of Oil**

*858. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
**Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
**Shri Damani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 29th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the foreign oil companies have agreed to reduce the price of oil further; and

(b) if not, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). The prices as are now being charged represent competitive commercial prices, subject to quarterly review. The next review is likely to be some time in January, 1961.

**दिल्ली में मूर्तियों की स्थापना**

*८५९ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०८७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली में सरदार पटेल, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय, लाला लाजपत राय आदि की मूर्तियां स्थापित करने के जो प्रस्ताव थे, उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) :** जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०८७ के उत्तर में बताया गया है, मूर्ति-स्थापना की परामर्शदात्री समिति ने, जिस ने कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, स्वामी श्रद्धानन्द, पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय, महारानी लक्ष्मी बाई तथा लाला लाजपत राय की मूर्तियों की स्थापना संबंधी प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया था, ऐसा पाया कि या तो प्रस्तावित स्थान उपयुक्त नहीं थे, या आवश्यक वित्त प्रदान नहीं किया गया था । अतः इन प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में आगे कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है ।

सरदार पटेल की मूर्ति के विषय में सुझावदाताओं से परामर्श कर के प्रारम्भिक ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा चुका है और इस की स्थापना का कार्य पूरा करने के लिये आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है । पंडित मोतीलाल नेहरू की मूर्ति स्थापित करने का भी निश्चय किया गया है । इस की स्थापना के लिये स्थान का निश्चय भी शीघ्र कर लिया जायेगा ।

**Production of Pig Iron and Steel**

*860. **Shri Morarka:**
**Shri Supakar:**
**Shri Pangarkar:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total quantity of finished steel and pig iron produced in the three steel plants up-to-date;

(b) the quantity exported together with the names of the country to which exported; and

(c) the quantity sold locally and the agency for the same?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (c). 1,556,525 tons of pig iron, including pig iron for steel making and 550,073 tons of semi-finished and finished steel have been produced by the three steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur upto October, 1960. Out of this 913,769 tons of pig iron and 268,097 tons of semi-finished and finished steel have been sold locally. Sales have been made either direct from the steelworks or through controlled and Registered Stockists.

(b) A statement showing country-wise exports is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 34].

**"Smuggling of Precious Stones"**

*861. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
**Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
**Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that precious stones worth Rs. 15 lacs were recovered from a rice bag at Palam airport from an Irani Passenger on the 16th October, 1960?

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Precious stones worth about Rs. 15 lacs were recovered from a rice bag and a purse carried by an Iranian passenger at Palam Airport on 16th October, 1960.

**Estimates of Rourkela Steel Plant**

*862. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase recently in the estimates of Rourkela Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, th reasons for the same?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). There has been no recent increase in estimates of the Rourkela Steel Plant. In view of the increase in quantities of Civil Engineering Works etc., however, the estimates may be higher than anticipated earlier. Hindustan Steel Limited are now engaged in compiling the revised estimates of all the three plants on a uniform basis and it is proposed to lay them on the Table of the House shortly.

**Sahitya Akademi**

*863. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Government of India to Sahitya Akademi since its inception;

(b) whether Government exercise any check on the utilisation of the afore-mentioned amount; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the amount was spent?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Rs. 24,81,315.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the activities detailed in the Annual Reports, copies of which are available upto 1958-59 in the Library of Parliament. Activities for 1959-60 and 1960-61 are also of a similar nature. Copies of these reports when ready will be sent to the Parliament Library as usual.

**Air Accidents**

*864. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two I.A.F. Jets met with an accident in the morning of 24th November, 1960;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(c) if so, with what results?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered in accordance with the Air Force Rules. Until the proceedings are finalised it is not possible to indicate the results.

### Oil Survey

***865. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any offer for participation in search for oil from Italy;

(b) if so, the nature and details of the offer; and

(c) action taken thereon?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the nature and details of the offer.

(c) The offer is under consideration.

### Cultural Grants to Madhya Pradesh

**1621. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of organisations which were given grants for promotion of cultural activities in Madhya Pradesh during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Kalidas Samaroha Samiti, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Rs. 7,500

### Archaeological Survey in Madhya Pradesh

**1622. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in Madhya Pradesh regarding ancient temples and places of archæological and historical importance during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) *District Bhind.*—At Asohna, Barauli, Jamdara and Mow of Gohad Tehsil, black and red ware was discovered. Some interesting terracotta figures were also found from Barehat.

(ii) *District Jabalpur.*—Sculptures of the tenth to twelfth centuries in the Kalachuri style were found at Bhindari-Kalan, Patan, Fular, Bhita, Pipariya and Kunda. Stone implements were found in the valleys of Pariat, Gau and Hiren. Tools of Series I occurred in Pipari and of Series II at Batai, Birhaula-Khera, Deori, Doli, Danda, Gauriya, Kalan, Keolari, Khajarwara, Nimkheda and Saliwd. Microliths and Black and Red Ware were found at Nirandpur, Patan and Bhita.

(iii) *District Nimar (East).*—Some microliths and painted pottery (black on red) were found on the Tapti. Palaeolithic and Microlithic tools were also found at Jamadhad, Maturpur, Chanera, Mojwadi, Garbardi, Chalapakhurd, Tosaniya and Karoli of Burhanpur and Harsud Tehsils.

(iv) *District Vidisha.*—A large number of medieval sculptures were noticed at Shamsabad.

(v) *District Bilaspur.*—The Survey brought to light a few Buddhist antiquities, and temples and forts of late period.

(vi) *District Rewa.*—123 villages have been surveyed and the work is in progress. Temples of Shiva and other architectural remains have been discovered in the villages Nipania, Kothar, Ghorchta-Vrat, Baijnath, Kachur, Aghdal and Dhochat, the last three sites being associated with Rani Kundar Kunwar queen of Raja Ajit Singh (1755-1809).

**Excise Duty on Tea in Punjab**

**1623. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised from excise duty on tea in the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh separately during the last five years i.e. 1955 to 1956; and

(b) the amount that has been given to these States for the development of tea either as subsidies or grants or loans during these years?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):**

| Year | Punjab | Himachal Pradesh |
|---|---|---|
| | (In Rs.) | (In Rs.) |
| (a) 1955-56 . | 1,33,598·55 | 8,963·07 |
| 1956-57 . | 1,02,248·38 | 6,486·18 |
| 1957-58 . | 1,28,950·30 | 9,032·29 |
| 1958-59 . | 85,580·74 | 11,018·57 |
| 1959-60 . | 57,561·75 | 6,126·33 |
| 1960-61 . (upto October 1960) | 33,043·50 | 2,211·58 |

(*b*) None.

**Aid to Political Sufferers in Punjab During 1960-61**

**1624. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers in Punjab during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount given during this period?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 500.

**Archaeological Excavations in Andhra Pradesh**

**1625. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for archaeological excavations in Andhra Pradesh to be undertaken during 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the places which are proposed to be excavated?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) 1960-61.—The temple site of Yelleswaram, District Nalgonda.

(ii) 1961-62.—Programme of work is not yet finalised.

**Steel Re-Rolling Factory**

**1626. Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Steel Re-Rolling Factory in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the cost and capacity of the project; and

(c) what are the other important features of the factory and details relating thereto?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The question of setting up new re-rolling mills in the unserved/underserved States including Andhra Pradesh is under examination.

(b) and (c). At present, it is not possible to give these details.

**Ambala Cantt. Board**

**1627. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the Ambala Cantt. Board as grant-in-aid for development schemes etc. during the year 1959-60 by the Government of India; and

(b) the details of the schemes for which grants have been sanctioned?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Rs. 45,050.

| (b) Scheme | Amount Rs. |
|---|---|
| Street lighting . . | 20,000 |
| Harijan quarters . | 25,050 |
| TOTAL | 45,050 |

**Salary Scales of College Teachers of Delhi**

**1628. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University of Delhi and the affiliated colleges under it have received any financial help from the University Grants Commission for enhancing the salary scales of teachers; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). In the case of the University of Delhi, the additional expenditure involved in the revision of salary scales of teachers is included in the Block grant fixed for the quinquennium 1956-61, whereas in the case of affiliated and constituent colleges, the same is treated as part of the approved expenditure for determining the maintenance grants of these colleges.

No separate grant is, however, being paid by the Commission either to the University or to the affiliated and constituent colleges for this specific purpose.

**Ex-Servicemen's Colonies in Himachal Pradesh**

**1629. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant have been sanctioned for the development of the Ex-servicemen's Colonies in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned during 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the progress achieved so far?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Primary Education in U.P.**

**1630. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of primary education during 1959-60; and

(b) the amount earmarked to be given during 1960-61?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) A sum of Rs. 126·55 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of U.P. during 1959-60 for schemes, both in the Central and the State Sectors, under Elementary Education, which includes Pre-primary, Primary, Middle and Basic Education and Teachers Training Programme. Details are given below:—

| | Rs. in lakhs |
|---|---|
| I. "State" Schemes on Elementary Education . . | 96·85 |
| II. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes* | |
| (*i*) Expansion of Girls Education and Training of Women Teachers at the Elementary Stage. | 7·66 (this was sanctioned out of an approved financial assistance of Rs. 14·00 lakhs, the balance of which will be sanctioned during 1960-61). |
| (*ii*) Providing Free and Compulsory Primary Education—Expansion of Teacher Training Facilities . . | 22·00 |
| (*iii*) Improvement of Science Teaching at the Elementary Stage—A Pilot Project . . | 0·04 |
| TOTAL II. | 29·70 |
| GRAND TOTAL I & II Rs. | 126·55 |

(b) For 1960-61, Rs. 232·68 lakhs (excluding Rs. 6·34 lakhs of II(i) of (a) above) have been allocated to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the implementation of both the "State" Schemes for Education (other than Technical Education) and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Elementary Education. The details are given below:—

| I. *State Schemes* | *Amount allocated* (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Scheme of Relief to educated unemployment and expansion of primary education . | 64·71 |
| (*ii*) *Other Schemes* (Elementary, Secondary & University Education etc.) . | 106·90 |
| TOTAL I | 171·61 |
| II. *Centrally Sponsored Schemes* | |
| (*i*) Expansion of Girls Education and Training of Women Teachers at the Elementary Stage . . | 13·84 |
| (*ii*) Providing Free and Compulsory Primary Education—Expansion of Teachers Training Facilities. . . | 44·25 |
| (*iii*) Improvement of Science Teaching in Elementary Schools—A pilot Project . . | 0·17 |
| (*iv*) Educational Tours of Teachers | 0·01 |
| (*v*) Loan for Construction of Hostels for Educational Institutions . | 2·80 |
| TOTAL II . | 61·07 |
| GRAND TOTAL I &II | 232·68 |

**Political Sufferers in U.P.**

**1631. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers in Uttar Pradesh during 1960-61 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount given during this period?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 16,550.

**Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange**

**1632. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any cultural exchanges between India and Soviet Union during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as follows:—

1. *Cultural Agreement*

An Agreement for cultural and Scientific Co-operation between India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed and ratified.

II. *Delegations*

1. Smt. Nandita Kripalani visited U.S.S.R. to help the Kuibyshev Theatre in the production of an Indian ballet based on Tagore's Chitrangada.

2. A 13 member delegation of Indian Indologists participated in the XXV International Congress of Orientalists held in Moscow in August, 1960.

3. The Indian Cultural Delegation which was sent to Mongolia also gave performances in Tashkent, U.S.S.R.

III. *Exhibitions*

1. An exhibition of Paintings on Indian Themes by Soviet Painters visited India between March and June, 1960. It visited Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Delhi.

2. An exhibition of photographs of Architectural monuments of the

U.S.S.R. was held in India during November, 1959—February 1960. The exhibition visited Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad and Lucknow.

3. At the invitation of the U.S.S.R. Government an exhibition of paintings by Mr. S. Roerich was held in U.S.S.R. In this connection Mr. and Mrs. Roerich were also invited to the US.S.R.

IV. *Scholarships*

Twelve students were sent to U.S.S.R. for post-graduate studies/ research in Agriculture and selected branches of Science and Technology.

Thirteen teachers were sent to U.S.S.R. for specialised training in selected branches of Engineering and Technology.

V. *Presentations*

1. Books worth about Rs. 500 were presented to the Soviet Ministry of Culture.

2. A set of Indian musical instruments was presented to the Lunacharsky Institute, Moscow

3. Indian costumes and costume jewellery were presented to a theatre in Moscow in connection with the production and staging of a ballet on Ramayana.

4. A painting of Shri Nandlal Bose and a few publications were presented to the Tolstoy Museum and Hermitage in Leningrad.

5. Information and books in connection with the 50th Death Anniversary Celebrations of Tolstoy were sent to the Indian Embassy in Moscow for onward transmission to the Soviet authorities.

6. Two paintings on Indian themes by Soviet Painter were presented by the Soviet Embassy to the National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi.

7. Mr. Gorin who accompanied the Exhibition of photographs of Soviet monuments, presented 24 photographs of Russian paintings and sculptures to the National Gallery of Modern Art. In return 23 photographs of the paintings in the National Gallery of Modern Art were sent to him through the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi.

**Hindi Shikshka Training College, Gulbarga**

**1633. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 843 on the 17th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the further progress made in finalising the details for starting a Government Hindi Shikshka Training College at Gulbarga; and

(b) the target date when it is likely to start functioning?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). The Government of Mysore have informed that it is not possible to start the Teachers Training College during the current financial year.

**"Smuggling of Gold by a Greek Passenger"**

**1634. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 848 on the 17th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in enquiries against the Greek passenger held by the land customs authorities on the 22nd May, 1960 at Palam Airport on whose person gold worth Rs. 1,70,000 was found; and

(b) the result thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). The enquiries in the case have been completed. It was revealed that the Greek passenger in question and six others had hatched a conspiracy at Bombay and other places during the period March to 22nd May, 1960 to smuggle about 2,000 tolas of gold (including 1359·67 tolas of gold seized from the Greek passenger and already confiscated to the Government) from

abroad into India. The other six persons involved are:—

(i) Hyder Ali R. Dossa, Partner, Kauser Co., London.

(ii) B. B. Jhaveri, Partner, Kauser Co., London.

(iii) Bashir Moheish of Beirut.

(iv) Garbis Avedis Kasselian of Beirut.

(v) Valli Mohamed. A. Merchant of Life Insurance Corporation of Bombay.

(vi) Abdul Majid Urar of Damascus.

As a result of these findings complaints against all the seven accused have been filed in the court of Resident Magistrate, New Delhi. The cases are still *sub judice* with the Magistrate.

**Requirement of Kerosene Oil Etc.**

1635. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the estimated yearly requirement of motor spirit, diesel oil, kerosene and lubricating oil in the three States of Punjab, U.P. and Bihar?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** State-wise consumption statistics are not maintained for petroleum products nor are forward estimates prepared on that basis; but the areas followed are commonly known as main port supply areas. Supplies to all the depots situated in U.P., Bihar and Punjab are made from the ports of Calcutta, Kandla and Bombay. The total consumption in those depots during 1959 in respect of Light Distillates (mainly motor spirit) and the Middle Distillates (mainly Kerosenes and Diesels) was of the order of 0·17 and 0·75 million metric tons respectively. Supply area-wise break-up for Lubricating oil is not readily available.

**Radio Engineers**

1636. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of radio engineers in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to overcome this shortage?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Dass):** (a) No great shortage of Radio Engineers has been felt at present.

(b) Courses in Radio Engineering have been organised at additional centres during the current Plan period.

**Thefts in Delhi**

1637. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether thefts are on the increase in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of thefts committed during the last three months; and

(c) action taken by Government to stop these thefts?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) No.

(b) 651 thefts were reported during September, October and November, 1960.

(c) The Police are patrolling the entire area on foot, cycles and in mobile vans and are maintaining vigilance.

**Geological Survey of Orissa**

1638. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area which has been surveyed so far in Orissa by the Geological Survey of India during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods upto 31st October, 1960.

(b) whether any survey has been made in the foreshore areas near Chilka lake in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the kind and quantity of minerals located so far in this area?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The total area surveyed in Orissa by the Geological Survey of India during the First Five Year Plan was 6,618 square miles. The total area surveyed upto 1959-60 during the Second Five Year Plan period was 3,926 square miles. The target for 1960-61 is about 1,200 square miles in this State.

(b) and (c). A total length of about 45 miles along the western shore of the Chilka lake was examined by the Geological Survey of India in the first half of 1959. The Geological Survey of India has not recorded any sea-shell or limestone along the western shore of Chilka Lake. The sandy patches along the western shores of the lake between Barakul and Khallikota R.S. show some wind sorting of the sands.

It is reported that preliminary investigation carried out by the Mining and Geology Department of the Government of Orissa has indicated presence of magnetite in Jatia Hill area which is very sporadic and the reserves are too poor.

**Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project**

**1639. Shri S. A. Mehdi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 727 on the 24th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding winding up of the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project have been worked out and the loss incurred calculated; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

**Assistant Surgeons in Defence Establishments**

**1640. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to amalgamate assistant surgeons grade I and II in Defence Establishments; and

(b) when Government is likely to take a final decision?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) and (b). A representation to this effect has been received and is under consideration. It is not possible to say at present when a final decision will be taken.

**Seizure of Gold**

**1641. Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
**Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1137 on the 6th September, 1960 and state what further action has been taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Mr. M. J. Blakely was arrested by the Calcutta Customs and has since been enlarged on bail. A complaint charging under Section 23 the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Section 167(81) of the Sea Customs Act has been filed in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Barrackpore. The case is *sub-judice*.

**Foreign Exchange for Deputy Minister of Punjab**

**1642. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
**Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
**Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Deputy Minister of Punjab applied for foreign exchange for going abroad;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he was given no foreign exchange and visited foreign country in spite of this; and

(c) if so, how did he manage his expenditure?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information furnished by the Punjab Government, the arrangements for his stay abroad were made by his friends there and he did not spend anything from his own pocket.

**Research on Mica**

**1643. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1646 on the 29th August, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal for establishment of a separate division for research on mica at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** The Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at its meeting held on the 5th November, 1960 approved the establishment of a Mica Research Unit at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta. Further necessary action is being taken in the matter.

**Private Schools in Delhi**

**1644. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 614 on the 20th August, 1960, and state the decision of the Government of India on the proposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation seeking authority to accord or refuse recognition to private schools and to regulate service conditions of teachers employed by them and such other powers in respect of these institutions?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** The matter is still under consideration.

**गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट**

**१६४५. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय एक्ट बनाने का विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह एक्ट कब तक बन जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या गुरुकुल शिक्षा प्रणाली का जो आदर्श रूप है उस के संरक्षण की इस एक्ट में व्यवस्था रहेगी ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० श्रीमाली) :** (क) से (ग). यद्यपि गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है परन्तु इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय हरिद्वार को संसद् के एक अधिनियम द्वारा उपाधियां प्रदान करने का अधिकार दे दिया जाये ।

**देहरादून में भारत के प्राणिकीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग का प्रादेशिक केन्द्र**

**१६४६ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
**श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :**

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री ११ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५९९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत के प्राणकीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग का जो प्रादेशिक केन्द्र देहरादून (उत्तर प्रदेश) में खोला जाने वाला था, उस के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) उस में क्या विशेष कार्य किया जा रहा है या किया जायेगा ?

**वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उप-मंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास)** : (क) देहरादून के प्रादेशिक केन्द्र ने १ अगस्त १९६० से काम शुरू कर दिया है ।

(ख) केन्द्र को संगठित करने के अलावा देहरादून और उसके आसपास का फौनिस्टक सर्वेक्षण किया जा चका है । कई प्राणकीय नमूने इकट्ठे किये गये हैं और उनका माटे तौर पर वर्गीकरण किया गया है । नीचे लिखे काम करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

१. विस्तृत फोनिस्टक सर्वेक्षण, नमूनों को इकट्ठा करना और क्षेत्रीय इकौलोजी तथा इस प्रदेश के महत्वपूर्ण प्राणियों की आदतों और जीवन चक्र का पर्यवेक्षण करना,

२. इस प्रदेश के फौनिस्टक अध्ययन के लिये पुस्तकालय और प्रयोगशाला की व्यवस्था करना और दिलचस्पी रखने वालों के लिये देश के प्रतिनिधि-प्राणियों का एक छोटा सा संग्रहालय स्थापित रकरना ।

**Janata Colleges Inquiry Committee**

1647. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of experts to examine the working of the existing Janata Colleges has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are their main findings?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali)**: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Utilization of Solar Energy in Ladakh Area**

1648. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for utilising solar energy for heating purposes in the Ladakh area is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the nature of progress made in connection therewith?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah)**: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Initial experimentation with the assistance of National Physical Liboratory is being carried out by the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

(c) As the work has been started only recently, no progress can be reported yet.

**राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल**

१६४९. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन मिलिटरी अकादमी, देहरादून के प्रतिवर्ष जो छात्र सैनिक प्रवेश पाते हैं उनमें राष्ट्रीय छात्रसेना दल के छात्र सैनिकों का क्या अनुपात होता है; और

(ख) इस अकादमी में प्रवेश के नियम क्या हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा उप मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया)** : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में इंडियन मिलिटरी अकादमी, देहरादून में जितने कुल छात्र-सैनिक दाखिल किये गये हैं; उस में राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल द्वारा लिये जाने वाले उम्मीदवारों और कुल दाखिल होने वाले छात्रों की संख्या का अनुपात ५० प्रतिशत से कुछ ही कम था, इस में जे० सी० ओ० तथा अन्य श्रेणियों में से लिये जाने वाले छात्र सैनिक शामिल नहीं है, जिन के लिये कुल दाखिल होने वाले छात्रों की संख्या का १० प्रतिशत रिजर्व है ।

(ख) प्रश्न के (क) भाग के उत्तर में इंडियन मिलिटरी अकादमी के जो विभिन्न

प्रकार के दाखिले बतलाये गये हैं उन के लिये अलग अलग नियम हैं; राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के विशेष कोर्स के लिये उम्मीदवारों में निम्नलिखित योग्यतायें होनी चाहिये :—

(१) ग्रेजुएट का होना, जिसकी अवस्था १९ से २२ वर्ष के अन्तर्गत हो ।

(२) राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना दल के सीनियर डिवीजन में कम से कम तीन शैक्षणिक वर्ष की सेवा और "सी०" प्रमाण-पत्र की प्राप्ति ।

(३) सर्विसेज सेलेक्शन बोर्ड द्वारा योग्यता प्राप्त करना, और

(४) पूर्ण स्वस्थ होना ।

**Gangstang Expedition**

1650. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expedition to the Gangstang Peak was organised for scientific exploration in the high Himalayas;

(b) if so, the composition of the party, the detailed survey taken by them in this regard;

(c) the result of the survey;

(d) whether the Government of India were approached for any aid for the purpose; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) It is reported by the Geographical Society of India that an expedition was undertaken during September/October, 1960 to the Gangsang Glacier and not to the Gangstang Peak.

(b) The Composition of the party was as follows:—

1. Shri S. Bose, National Atlas Organisation—Leader.
2. Prof. R. K. Das, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.
3. Shri D. N. Ghosh, National Atlas Organisation.
4. Prof. M. Banerjee, Gauhati University, Assam.
5. Shri H. Sarkar, National Atlas Organisation.
6. Prof. S. Munshi, Vidyasagar College, Calcutta.
7. Prof. A. Mitra, Ramkrishna Mission Polytechnique, Belgharia.
8. Shri A. Mehra, "Akash", opposite Khalsa College, Amritsar, Punjab.
9. Shri M. P. Sinha, National Atlas Organisation.
10. Prof. K. L. Joshi, Government Training College, Jullundur, Punjab.

Detailed surveys made by the party were as follows:—

(i) Survey of Glacier and Snow fields of Gangstang Region.

(ii) Survey of landforms of the Gangstang Glacier and of the Biling Lumpa valley which is fed by the glacier.

(iii) Soil survey of Biling Lumpa valley and collection of soil samples.

(iv) Survey of natural vegetation and collection of plant specimens.

(v) Collection of geological samples.

(vi) Landuse survey of four villages.

(vii) Collection of meteorological data.

(viii) Socio-economic study of certain villages in Lahul and Kangra.

(c) It is reported by the Geographical Society of India that the results of

the survey are being compiled and collected. The Society has further stated that various samples collected by the party have to be examined and analysed in laboratories. Preliminary examination indicates that the snow-fields of the Gangstang Glacier shrunk in size and volume and the glacier retreated to a considerable degree during the last half a century or so. The present condition of the glacier and surrounding areas has been mapped accurately. After completion of laboratory tests, further data will be available. The Society proposes to publish a special brochure containing the details of the surveys and their results.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. The Society has asked for a grant of Rs. 5,000 and their request is under consideration.

**Seizure of Gold**

1651. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs authorities detected a large quantity of smuggled gold in a ship in Calcutta in September, 1960;

(b) if so, what amount of gold was recovered and what penalty was imposed; and

(c) the circumstances that led to the discovery of this contraband gold?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of gold seized was 200 bars weighing about 3,207 tolas valued at Rs. 4,37,000 approximately. The gold has been confiscated. No personal penalty has been imposed against the Master of the vessel so far on this account.

(c) The discovery of the above contraband gold was effected on the 27th September, 1960, during the course of a rummage of the ship M. V. "Ruth Everett".

**रोहतक में बाढ़**

१६५२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
**श्री राधा रमण :**
**श्री श्रीनारायण दास :**

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रोहतक की हाल की बाढ़ पर काबू पाने के लिये कितने सैनिकों की सेवायें प्राप्त की गई थीं;

(ख) सेना ने वहां कितना और कितनी अवधि तक कार्य किया; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सेना की सहायता से रोहतक नगर का अधिकांश भाग बाढ़ से बचा लिया गया ?

**प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) :** (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

**विवरण**

रोहतक बाढ़ में सहायता कार्य सम्बन्धी सेना और वायु सेना द्वारा सेवा कार्य :—

**सेना**

रोहतक बाढ़ में सहायता के लिये ८१ अफसरों, १२४ जूनियर कमिशन अफसरों ४०४५ जवानों और १७६ गैर लड़ाका भरती हुए जवानों की सेवा का, २८ अगस्त से १७ सितम्बर, १९६० के बीच में उपयोग किया गया था । इस काम के लिये सैनिक सामान और साज सामान की एक बड़ी राशि भी प्रदान की गई थी ।

सैनिक दलों ने रेलवे लाइन में पुलियों को बन्द करने में पोलीस की सहायता की । उन्होंने रोहतक के पश्चिम में आठवें नाले के श्रोत को पक्का करते हुए उस में हुए छेदों को बन्द किया । तीन मील तक लम्बी रेलवे लाइन को रेत के थैलों से तीन तीन फुट और ऊंचा करते हुए, पानी को अपने वश में कर लिया गया और आठवें नाले में दो सौ फुट लम्ब छिद्र को भर दिया गया ।

सैनिक दलों ने नगर से, बाढ़ का पानी निकालने में भी, पोलीस की सहायता की। सैनिक इंजीनियरों ने दो नहरें—एक २ मील लम्बी और दूसरी ८०० गज खोदी, कि नगर के काठ मंडी क्षेत्र और बांध पर पानी का जोर कम किया जा सके। नगर को शीघ्र ही छुटकारा दिलाने के लिये एक ८५० गज लम्बा बांध भी बांधा गया।

सैनिक नौकाओं डीयूकेडब्ल्यू ने २५० घिरे लोगों और उनकी सम्पत्ति को बचाने और काम पर जाने वाले सेवा वर्ग को उन के स्थानों तक पहुंचाने में काफी सहायता की।

सैनिक इंजीनियरिंग की मशीनें असैनिक अधिकारियों को उधार पर दे दी गईं कि रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण की झील को आठवें नाले से मिला कर बाढ़ का पानी निकालने के लिये एक नहर खोदी जा सके।

**वायु सेना**

४ से ८ सितम्बर, १९६० तक और दुबारा २३ सितम्बर, १९६० को ६ आटर, २ डकोटा और ८ हैलीकोप्टर विमान प्रा ान कर के वायु सेना ने भी रोहतक बाढ़ में सेवा कार्य में सहायता दी। इन विमानों का खाद्य पदार्थ गिराने में, बाढ़ ग्र त क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण करने और पंजाब सरकार के अफसरों को लाने ले जाने के लिये प्रयोग में लाया गया।

(ग) सेना और वायु सेना द्वारा दी गई सहायता रोहतक नगर पर आये संकट को कम करने में एक निर्णयकसाधन प्रमाणित हुई।

**Stainless Steel Plant**

**1653. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 348 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether question of regional disparities has been considered in regard to Industrial Development while selecting places for setting up small units to produce stainless steel; and

(b) the places which have been selected for the purpose and when the licenses were granted in this respect?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). No small unit has so far been licensed to produce stainless steel. The question of regional disparities in Industrial Development, regional requirements of finished products, availability of raw materials and other essential facilities etc. will all be taken into consideration while licensing units for the manufacture of stainless steel.

**Seizure of Gold in 1960**

**1654. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of smuggled gold together with its value seized by various Customs authorities in India during the year 1960 so far as compared to the seizures in 1959; and

(b) the amount of fines imposed on the smugglers during the same periods?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) The total quantity and value of gold seized as smuggled by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities during 1960 (from 1st January, 1960 to 31st October, 1960) was about 82,100 tolas valued at Rs. 1,06,50,000 aproximately, as compared with 45,030 tolas valued at Rs. 50,55,000 approximately for the corresponding period in 1959.

(b) The totals of the personal penalties imposed on the smugglers during the same periods are about Rs. 4,04,000 and Rs. 4,73,000 respectively.

**Geologists**

**1655. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has noticed a statement in Dr. C. Mahadevans Presidential address (September, 15) at the

annual meeting in Calcutta of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, that "the definitely low average of the standard of work in Government organisations was to be attributed to the promotion of inexperienced men in responsible positions for which they had neither adequate training and experience nor the scientific back-ground"; and

(b) whether the allegation has been examined, and if so, with what result?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations are found to be not supported by facts on examination either in the Geological Survey of India or the Indian Bureau of Mines.

**Civilians**

**1656. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any definite decision to train the civilian personnel in their Defence Establishments in the country; and

(b) what is the number of civilians who will be annually trained in Defence establishments?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah):** (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Books from Asia Foundation of U.S.A.**

**1657. { Shri P. K. Deo: / Dr. Samantsinhar:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether books have been received from the Asia foundation of the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the number of such books and the subjects they deal with; and

(c) how these books are going to be distributed?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; 51,989 books on various subjects, scientific journals and encyclopedia have been received by the University Grants Commission.

(c) The methods and criteria for their distribution are yet to be determined.

**Death of Hockey Umpires**

**1658. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Indian Hockey Umpires died in an air-crash while going to U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry was made into the cause of the accident; and

(c) if so, what is the report?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) to (c). Two Indian Hockey Umpires who were killed in an air-crash on the 26th September, 1960, were not proceeding to the USSR, but they were returning to India from Europe *via* Moscow. An enquiry into the air crash has been held by the Austrian Airlines, but the report of the enquiry has yet to be received by our Embassy in Vienna. The Airlines concerned have, however, indicated their willingness to pay compensation to the extent of Rs. 39,667.50 nP. fc. each passenger killed in the crash.

**Hindi College at Trichur**

**1659. Shri K. K. Warior:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for establishing a Hindi College in Trichur; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have submitted a

scheme for the establishment of a Hindi Teachers' Training College at Trichur. The scheme required some modificatfions in the light of the model syllabus approved by the Hindi Shiksha Samiti. The State Government have, therefore, been requested to submit a revised scheme which is awaited.

**Chinese near Chushul Airstrip**

**1660. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese are in close proximity to the Chushul Airstrip;

(b) whether they are preparing to move their tanks to the Chusal Airstrip; and

(c) whether Government have drawn up long term defence plan of the border area in view of this move by the Chinese?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) The Chinese have their posts within a few miles of the Chushul airstrip.

(b) Government have no information about any such intention on the part of the Chinese.

(c) Government are taking suitable steps for the defence of the Ladakh frontier.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय**

१६६१. **श्री डामर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश के किन-किन शहरों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालय हैं और वे किन-किन विभागों के हैं; और

(ख) इन कार्यालयों में किस श्रेणी के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार)** : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में राज्य सरकारों के पदाधिकारी**

१६६२. **श्री डामर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में हर प्रदेश के कितने पदाधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) इन में कितने आई० ए० एस०, आई० सी० एस० तथा आई० पी० एस० पदाधिकारी हैं ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार)** : (क) और (ख) इस समय अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं की विभिन्न राज्य पदालियों के ४७१ पदाधिकारी केन्द्र में कार्य कर रहे हैं इनमें से २२३ आई० ए० एस०, ११० पूर्वकालीन आई० सी०एस० तथा १३८ आई० पी० एस० पदाधिकारी हैं ।

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में राज्य सरकारों के पदाधिकारी**

१६६३. **श्री डामर** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों में विभिन्न राज्यों के कितने पदाधिकारी ऐसे हैं जिन्हें १९४९ से आज तक डेपुटेशन पर सेवा में रखा गया है; और

(ख) ऐसे पदाधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें डेपुटेशन की अवधि के पश्चात् वापस अपने राज्य की सेवा में जाना पड़ा ?

**गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार)** : भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा की राज्य पदालियों के पदाधिकारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

(क) १५ ।

(ख) २४५ ।

**Nickel Free Coinage Alloy**

**1664. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a nickel free coinage alloy has been successfully developed to National Metallurgical Laboratory; and

(b) if so, whether it will be experimented in the coinage?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). Typical nickel-free manganese-copper-zinc based alloy compositions possessing properties required for coinage materials have been developed at the National Metallurgical Laboratory on the basis of laboratory scale investigations. The work is being further extended in collaboration with the Government of India mint.

**Training of the Deaf in Delhi Polytechnic**

**1665. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 592 on the 11th August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far for establishing a special section in the Delhi Polytechnic for training the deaf in arts?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** The Board of Technical Studies in Applied Arts set up by the All India Council for Technical Education to whom the proposal was referred has suggested that instead of setting up a special section, the admission qualifications in the Delhi Polytechnic may be modified suitably to take in physically handicapped sudents and a final examination scheme may be evolved to accommodate a common award for all students. The matter is being examined further.

**M.E.S.**

**1666. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 150 on the 3rd August, 1960 and state what is the result of Government's consideration of the proposals for conversion of certain temporary posts in the M.E.S. into permanent ones?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Ragnuramaiah):** The matter is still under consideration.

**Iron Furnace in Punjab**

**1667. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to set up a decent size iron furnace in the public sector in Mohindergarh District where large quantity of iron ores exist; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Banking Facilities in Bombay Industrial Areas**

**1668. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India is contemplating a scheme to provide additional banking facilities in the industrial areas around Bombay City; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and expected time by which it is likely to be implemented?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has decided to open, for the present, two sub-offices at Vikhroli and Bhandup in the industrial areas around Bombay City. Arrangements to open these sub-offices have been taken in hand and it is expected that they will start functioning shortly.

**Evaluation Units**

**1669. Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which have agreed to establish evaluation units for bringing about reform in the system of examination at secondary level;

(b) the nature of the units' work and how long they would take to finish their work; and

(c) how much would be spent per unit per year and how the expenses would be shared between the Centre and the States?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** (a) The States of Bihar, Maharashtra and U.P. have already set up establishments akin to the proposed Evaluation Units.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan have conveyed their concurrence in the proposal for the establishment of Evaluation Units. Other States are still considering the proposal.

For all the Union Territories taken together, only one Evaluation Unit is proposed.

(b) The Unit will be concerned with the preparation and sifting of test materials, preparation of tests in regional languages, conducting of research work, etc.

Once established, the Units will be expected to continue to exist on a permanent footing.

(c) The expenditure per Unit per year is estimated to be one to one and a half lakh Rupees. The pattern on which the expenditure is to be met as between the Centre and the States is yet to be decided.

**कोरापुट में चूने के पत्थर के निक्षेप**

**१६७०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या **इस्पात, खान और इंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा राज्य के कोरापुट जिले के सुनकी क्षेत्र में चूने के पत्थर के बहुत बड़े निक्षेप मिले हैं ?

**खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० डे० मालवीय) :** उड़ीसा सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य के खान निदेशालय द्वारा कोरापुट जिले के उम्पावली-तुमीगडा क्षेत्र में किये गये सर्वेक्षण से पता लगा है कि वहां पर करीब १०० मिलियन (दस करोड़) टन-क्रम के चूने के पत्थर के निक्षेप हैं। पर अभी इस का निश्चय व्यघन द्वारा करना होगा।

**Archaeological Monuments in Kangra**

**1671. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the monuments of archaelogical interest which are under the control and supervision of the Central Government in Kangra District of Punjab State; and

(b) the amount sanctioned for each of them for their upkeep, maintenance and repairs during 1960-61?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b).

| Sl. No. | Name of Monument | Budget provision during 1960-61 |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| 1. | Ruined Fort at Kangra | 10,900 |
| 2. | Temple of Baijnath | 2,580 |
| 3. | Katoch Palace at Tira-Sujanpur | .. |
| 4. | Ruined Fort at Nurpur | 1,000 |
| 5. | Ruined Fort at Kotla | 2,400 |
| 6. | Budhist Stupa known as Bhim Tila at Chitru six miles from Dharamsala | |
| 7. | Temple of Basheshwar, Mahadeo, at Hut near Bajaura. | 980 |
| 8. | Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures laying in and outside it at Dassal (Kulu Sub-Division) | 950 |
| 9. | Temple of Gauri Shankar with sculptures lying in and outside it at Naggar | 980 |
| 10. | Rock-Cut temples with sculptures lying in and outside of them at Masrur. | 970 |
| 11. | Shiva Temple at Jagat Sukh | 950 |
| 12. | Rock Inscription at Pathiara | .. |
| 13. | Rock Inscription at Kanihyara | .. |

**Schools and Colleges in Himachal Pradesh**

**1672. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of colleges, higher secondary schools, high schools and primary schools which were proposed to be started during the Second Five Year Plan period in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of those set up so far, with the location of the colleges and higher secondary and high schools?

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):**

(a) Colleges . . . . . 4
Higher Secondary Schools . 14
High Schools . . . 27
Primary Schools . . . 295

| | Number | Location |
|---|---|---|
| (b) Colleges . | 4 | Chamba, Bilaspur Solan and Rampur Bushahr. |
| Higher Secondary Schools . . | 14 | Jubbal, Rampur Paunta, Ghumarwin, Berthin, Arki, Lad Bharol, Sundernagar, Chamba, Solan, Chamba, Mandi, Nahan and Bilaspur. |
| High Schools . | 27 | Jangal, Sangla, Baragaon, Arhal, Dehar, Panarsa Tihra, Nihri, Hatgarh, Dharmpur, Drubbal, Bharmour, Sundla, Kilar, Barthree, Chaklu, Shillai, Amboya, Boghdhar, Gerhwin, Jukhala, kuthrea, Jhandutta, Kanam, Ghana-ki-Hatti, Kotkhai & Sundernagar. |
| Primary Schools . | 295 | Districts Mahasu (60); Mandi (77); Chamba (44) Sirmur (72); Bilaspur (30); Kinnaur (12). |

**Review of Work of Judges**

**1673. Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
**Shri Achar:**
**Shri P. G. Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the statement of Chief Justice of Supreme Court opposing the suggestion of Government to review the work of the Judges of the High Court; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). Government have merely seen a press report of the comments said to have been made by the Chief Justice of India while addressing the Andhra Pradesh High Court Advocates' Association, Hyderabad, on the 4th November, 1960, on the suggestion made by the Law Ministers' Conference of June, 1960 that the Chief Justice of each High Court may review the work done by each puisne Judge every half year. Government have not, however, received any formal communication from the Chief Justice of India in the matter.

**Tea Gardens in Darjeeling Area**

**1674. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese have purchased Tea Gardens in Darjeeling area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether permission was sought by the Chinese before completion of this transaction;

(d) whether West Bengal have communicated about this transaction; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). A Tibetan

firm purchased last year a Tea Estate comprising 901·72 acres in the Kalimpong Sub-Division of Darjeeling District at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000.

(c) The transaction took place before the West Bengal Alienation of Land (Regulation) Act, 1960, which provides for the previous sanction of the State Government for such transactions, came into force.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

**Koyna Project**

**1675. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received full amount of loan from the World Bank which was sanctioned by the World Bank for Koyna Project;

(b) if so, the total amount received from the World Bank; and

(c) whether any new negotiations are there for more loan from the World Bank?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) and (b). Upto October 31, 1960 a sum of $7·84 million was drawn out of the total loan of $25 million sanctioned by the World Bank. The balance will be drawn well before 30th April, 1965, which is the closing date prescribed in the Loan Agreement.

(c) An approach is being made to the World Bank for a loan for the second stage of the project.

**Oil Institute Laboratories**

**1676. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Oil Institute Laboratories will be set up at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if not, why and what other sites have been selected?

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das):** (a) and (b). An Indian Institute of Petroleum is being set up at Dehra Dun under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

**Recognition of Muslim League by Election Commission**

**1677. Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Muslim League is an officially recognised party by the Election Commission for the Union of India; and

(b) whether Muslim League is recognised for purposes of election in some of the States and, if so, the names of the States?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The party called the Indian Union Muslim League has been recognised for election purposes in the State of Kerala only.

**छावनी बोर्ड नियम तथा उपनियम**

**१६७८. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश की कितनी छावनियों में छावनी बोर्डों के नियम तथा उपनियमों का हिन्दी अनुवाद हो चुका है और कितनों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) जिन का अनुवाद होना अभी शेष है वह सम्भवतः कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया)** : (क) किसी में नहीं ?

(ख) सभी छावनी बोर्ड अपना काम अंग्रेजी में चला रहे हैं । यह प्रश्न नीति से सम्बन्ध रखता है, कि आया सभी छावनी बोर्ड अपना काम हिन्दी में चलाना शुरु कर दें, और यदि ऐसा हो तो कब से ? इस प्रश्न पर अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि इस के लिये इस बात का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है, कि छावनी बोर्ड भी स्वायत्त निकाय हैं और अपनी

प्रादेशिक भाषा लिये, भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में फैले हुए हैं ।

**छावनी बोर्डों में प्रयुक्त होने वाले फार्म**

**१६७६. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत की छावनियों के क्षेत्र में नागरिकों से विभिन्न प्रकार के कर वसूल करने के जो फार्म छावनी बोर्डों द्वारा काम में लाये जाते हैं क्या उन को हिन्दी में भी छपवा दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और कब तक ये सब फार्म हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया)** : (क) कण्टोण्मेंट अकाउन्ट कोड १९२४ में निर्दिष्ट और भारत के विभिन्न भागों में छावनी बोर्डों में आम तौर पर प्रयोग में आने वाले सभी फार्म केन्द्रीय रूप से अंग्रेजी में छपवाये जाते हैं । केवल रसीदों के फार्म अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में छपवाये जाते हैं । तदपि उत्तरी भारत के कई छावनी बोर्डों ने अनिर्दिष्ट फार्म हिन्दी में छपवाये हैं जो उन के चालू प्रयोग में आते हैं ।

(ख) सभी छावनी बोर्ड अपना काम अंग्रेजी में चला रहे हैं । प्रश्न नीति से संबंध रखता है, कि आया सभी छावनी बोर्ड अपना काम हिन्दी में चलाना शुरू कर दें, और यदि ऐसा हो तो कब से । इस प्रश्न पर अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि इस के लिये इस बात का ध्यान रखना आवश्यक है, कि छावनी बोर्ड भी स्वायत्त निकाय हैं और अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषा लिये, भारत के विभिन्न राज्यों में में फैले हुए हैं ।

**हिन्दी शिक्षण केन्द्र**

**१६८०. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय वायुसेना में कितने पदाधिकारियों तथा सैनिकों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये अब तक शिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों और इन में शिक्षा पाने वालों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) भारतीय स्थल सेना के पदाधिकारियों तथा सैनिकों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कितने शिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और उन में इस समय कितने व्यक्ति शिक्षा पा रहे हैं; और

(घ) नौसेना के पदाधिकारियों तथा सैनिकों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिये कितने शिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं और उनसे कितने व्यक्ति लाभ उठा रहे हैं ?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया)** : (क) से (घ) हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र नाम का कोई भी केन्द्र सशस्त्र सेनाओं में नहीं है । तीनों सेवाओं के अफसरों को एक हिन्दी परीक्षा में उतीर्ण होना पड़ता है, अगर उन की मातृभाषा हिन्दी न हो । यह परीक्षा वर्ष में दो बार होती है ।

जहां तक अवर श्रेणी सेवीवर्ग का प्रश्न है, सेना की हालत में हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण के लिये अलग केन्द्र खोलने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि अवर श्रेणी सेवीवर्ग को शिक्षा देने के लिये सभी निर्देश हिन्दी में होते हैं और प्रशिक्षण कक्षा में सभी की उपस्थिति अनिवार्य होती है ।

वायु सेना में हवाबाजों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये शिक्षकों के प्रबन्ध का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

नौसेना की हालत में, जहां और जब भी कार्यान्वित हो सके, इस अभिप्राय से नियुक्त किये गये शिक्षकों की सहायता से, हिन्दी कक्षाओं का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ।

## हिन्दी में नोटिस बोर्ड

१६८१. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस का कोई प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है कि नई दिल्ली में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय और सशस्त्र सेना मुख्यालय में अंग्रेजी के नोटिस बोर्डों और नाम प्लेटों आदि के साथ हिन्दी के नोटिस बोर्ड और नाम पट्ट भी लगाये जायें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्भवतः यह कब तक हो जायेगा ?

**प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया)** : (क) जब भी नये नोटिस बोर्ड अथवा नाम प्लेटें तैयार की जाती हैं और अवसर चाहें, तो इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में लिखे जाते हैं।

(ख) कोई तिथि नियत नहीं की गई ।

## राज्य सरकारों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार

१६८२. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न मंत्रालयों को कोई ऐसा आदेश दिया था कि जिन राज्य सरकारों की सरकारी भाषा हिन्दी है उन्हें जब कभी पत्र या दस्तावेज भेजे जायें, तो उसके साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजना चाहिये,

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह आदेश कब जारी किया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसे राज्यों को जिन का सरकारी कार्य अब हिन्दी में होता है सब पत्र हिन्दी में भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ।

**गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त)** : (क) और (ख) दिसम्बर, १९५५ में सभी मंत्रालयों को आदेश दिया गया था कि जिन प्रदेशों की राज्य-भाषा हिन्दी है उन्हें यथा सम्भव अंग्रेजी पत्रों के साथ हिन्दी अनुवाद भी भेजे जायें ।

(ग) हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर अधिक प्रयोग को सुगम करने के लिये विभिन्न प्रारम्भिक कार्य आरम्भ किये गये हैं ।

## हिन्दी की पुस्तकें

१६८३. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न विषयों पर हिन्दी में जो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित होती हैं क्या भारत सरकार की ओर से उन का समय-समय पर ब्यौरा एकत्रित किया जाता है ।

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की गई है जिस के अनुसार सभी मंत्रालयों और विभागों से संबंधित विषयों पर प्रकाशित हुई हिन्दी पुस्तकों की सूची नियमित रूप से उन्हें प्राप्त होती रहे, और नहीं

(ग) यदि अभी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार इस विषय में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

**वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास)** : (क) भारत में हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों की सूची हर तीसरे माह प्रकाशित होने वाली "इंडियन नेशनल बिब्लिओग्राफी" में छापी जाती है ।

(ख) सभी मंत्रालय इस ग्रंथ सूची को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उस को देख सकते हैं ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

## हिन्दी निदेशालय

**१६८४. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का विस्तार करने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों की नियम संहिताओं और फार्मों के हिन्दी अनुवाद करने में निदेशालय को सम्भवतः कितना समय लगेगा ?

**शिक्षा मंत्री (डा०का० ला० श्रीमाली)** : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय की स्थापना १-३-१९६० को हुई है और आवश्यकताओं और बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए आवश्यक स्टाफ के प्रश्न का लगातार पुनरीक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ग) वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार नियम संहिताओं (मैनुअल) तथा अन्य साहित्य के लगभग ८४,००० पृष्ठों का अनुवाद हिन्दी में होना है। इस मंत्रालय को सौंपे गये कार्य के अधिकांश भाग के अनुवाद को समाप्त करने की अन्तिम लक्ष्य-तिथि अप्रैल १९६३ है।

### Pay Scales of Drivers in Defence Establishments

**1685. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new pay scales prescribed for the civilian military truck drivers in the Defence Establishments have not yet been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) Revised pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission for drivers of light and heavy motor vehicles have not yet been implemented in respect of civilian M. T. Drivers in the Defence Establishments.

(b) The delay is due to certain practical difficulties which are being encountered in categorising the drivers. Action is being taken to expedite a decision.

### Oil Survey in Cauvery Basin

**1686. { Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seismic survey party in the Cauvery Basin, Madras State, has completed its work and submitted any report;

(b) if so, the details of the same; and

(c) whether any test drillings have been conducted in the area and the result thereof?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

### Arrears on account of Revision of Pay Scales

**1687. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what is the amount of arrears payable to all Officers above the rank of Section Officers and all grades of Clerks since the implementation of the Second Pay Commission?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** Posts of Section Officer exist only in the Secretariat and offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service Scheme, whereas clerical posts exist in the Secretariat as well as in the various non-Secretariat offices. It is, therefore, not clear whether the information asked for refers only to officers above the rank of Section Officers in

the Secretariat (including offices participating in the Central Secretariat Service) and all clerical grades in the Secretariat and non-Secretariat offices of the Government of India.

The Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960 allow employees an option to retain either the existing scale or to elect the revised scale of pay within four months of the date of issue of the rules, or of the orders revising the existing scales. In several cases options have not yet been exercised, and representations have been received for extending the date till certain points arising from the interpretation of the rules are clarified. It is not, therefore, possible to assess the amount of arrears payable to the different categories of employees until they have all exercised their options, and the arrear pay bills are prepared.

The disbursing officers in the case of non-gazetted staff are heads of offices and the Accounts Officers concerned in the case of gazetted officers. Information regarding the amount of arrears paid or payable to each category of all staff is not separately available, and it will have to be collected individually from these authorities. The number of Lower and Upper Division Clerks alone is nearly 2 lakhs, and it is considered that the time and labour involved in collecting the information regarding arrears payable categorywise will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Regular Army Personnel in Territorial Army**

**1688. Shri Naval Prabhakar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired personnel of the Regular Army who are working in the Territorial Army now; and

(b) how many of them get pension?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) and (b). 2,273 retired personnel of the Regular Army are serving with the Territorial Army. Of them, 418 personnel are in receipt of a pension.

**Strike by Central Government Employees**

**1689. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the civilian employees in Defence Establishments who merely participated in July, 1960 strike have been taken back to their jobs;

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to expedite final decision?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah):** (a) to (c). Most of the workers who participated in the Strike have been taken back. Cases of some who have not been taken back are, however, still under examination. Action is being taken to finalise these cases early.

**Report of Expert Committee on Iron Ore Mines**

**1690. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Kaul in 1957 had suggested that the Government had no experience of iron mining;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Expert Committee recommended Bailadilla, Mysore, Salem and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa as the best locations of public sector of iron mines; and

(c) whether a copy of this report will be laid on the Table?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) The Expert Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Kaul, in its

report had stated "the State in India has not hitherto ventured into the mining field and has no experience of its pitfalls".

(b) The scope of this Committee was limited to Orissa only. Besides other deposits in that State, it also recommended iron ore deposits in Mayurbhanj district for reservation for State exploitation. The Expert Committe for Madhya Pradesh has considered Bailadilla suitable for exploitation in the public sector. The Expert Committee for Mysore has also recommended certain areas for reservation. So far no Expert Committee for Madras has been set up and it is, therefore, premature to say anything about deposits in Salem.

(c) The report is for departmental use and it is not proposed to lay it on the Table of the House.

**Diversion of Russian Oil Tanker to Cochin**

**1691. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional freight charge has been paid for the diversion of Russian oil tanker from Bombay to Cochin; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). The Indian Oil Company received its first tanker of High Speed Diesel Oil from U.S.S.R. towards the end of August, 1960. This oil was discharged in the two tanks at Bombay which the Company had acquired from the Army. The second tanker, carrying Kerosene from U.S.S.R., reached Bombay on 7-11-1960. To create ullage for the incoming Kerosene at Bombay, the Company decided to transfer approximately 3,600 tons of H.S.D. from one of the tanks at Bombay to its tank at Cochin which is the main port for supply of petroleum products to Kerala State and adjoining areas. Charter hire payable to the Russian tanker for transport of H.S.D. Stock from Bombay to Cochin has been agreed to be worked out on the basis of the usual charter hire for the coastal tanker of the Government of India.

**Mineral Survey of Kumaon**

**1692. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of mineral investigation work done in Kumaon from 1956 to 1960; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to exploit these resources?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). Detailed investigation for copper and lead was started in Kumaon in 1956 covering the districts of Almora, Pithoragarh and Chamoli.

By the end of 1959 about 619 sq. kilometre had been mapped on 1·316; 80 scale and plane table mapping 7.77 sq. kilometre on 1·1200. The areas covered were Dewaldhar-Shishkhani-Balaldeo, Bering, Ganai Gangoli and Dhanpur-Dhobri. The work also included cleaning and mapping of old workings and geochemical sampling. As a result of the detailed work carried out it is found that the mineralisation in this area is poor and sporadic except in Shishkhani and Balaldeo area. Work is in progress for the final assessment of these two areas.

Investigations of the Magnesite and Talc occurrence were carried out along with the investigation for copper and lead. Fairly large deposits were noted in Dewalthal, Rain-Agar and Shishkhari-Balaldeo areas. The Indian Bureau of Mines had proved 3.35 million tons by drilling in Dewaldhar area by the end of March, 1960. The exploitation of these deposits is being studied in all its aspects.

**Merger of New Citizen Bank of India**

**1693. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: / Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to merge the New Citizen Bank of India with

the Bank of Baroda has been finalised and approved; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) No, Sir. A scheme for the amalgamation of the New Citizen Bank of India with the Bank of Baroda has, however, been prepared by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the provisions of section 45 of the Banking Companies Act and has been forwarded to the two banks for their comments, if any .

(b) A copy of the scheme as it has been issued to the two banks is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 35]. According to the arrangements which are being envisaged in the draft scheme, the depositors will be able to realise in the immediate future an amount equal to the readily exchangeable value of the assets and will be paid thereafter such further amounts as may be realised by the transfree institution.

**Crack on a Mountain in J. & K.**

**1694. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a deep crack has appeared on an 8000-feet high mountain on the bank of the Chenab near Kesthwar, about 150 miles from Jammu, in Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and its effect?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

**Elections in Snow-bound Areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh**

**1695. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 1139 on the 6th September, 1960 and state the further progress made for holding early general elections in the snowgound areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh as assured by the Law Minister on 1st April, 1960 in reply to the Debate on Representation of Peoples (Amendment) Bill?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** The Election Commission is exploring the possibility of taking the poll in the snow-bound constituencies of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh earlier than on the last occasion, in or about the first week of May, 1962.

**Crude Oil Reserves in Assam**

**1696. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 million tons of crude oil be recoverable from the recently discovered commercial reserves of Naharkatiya, Hoogrijan and Moran in Assam; and

(b) how many deep wells have been drilled in Naharkatiya and Moran so far and how many were successful?

**The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** (a) According to the assessment made by M|s. De Golyer and MacNaughton, the following are the estimated reserves of crude oil in the Oil India Private Limited areas as of 1-7-1960:

(i) gross proved reserves—196,062,2000 Imp. barrels. (Approx. 29.7 million tons).

(ii) gross indicated reserves—82,883,000 Imp. barrels. (Approx. 12.56 million tons).

(b) Of the 86 wells drilled so far, 68 wells are successful, 6 are awaiting further testing and 12 are dry.

**Abduction of Women in Himachal Pradesh**

**1697. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been about two dozen cases of abduction of women in Dun area of

Tehsil Paonta, District Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh, Union Territory, during a period of about 6 months;

(b) if so, the exact number of such cases and the date on which each case took place; and

(c) the number of women, if any, recovered and restored to their homes?

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant):** (a) and (b). No. 3 cases involving 4 women were reported in the last six months. These occurred during the nights of the 10th|11th September, and 4th|5th and 5th|6th October, 1960.

(c) Three.

**Unauthorised Cultivation of Tobacco**

**1698. Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of illegal cultivation of tobacco in the district of Gurdaspur and Kangra in the past six months;

(b) if so, what penalties have been awarded to the culprits and whether the culprits already apprehended have also been punished; and

(c) if so, what punishments have been awarded?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Five cases of unauthorised cultivation of tobacco in contravention of rule 15 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, were registered in the districts of Gurdaspur and Kangra from 1-6-1960 to 30-11-1960.

(b) and (c). Penalties amounting to Rs. 81.00 were imposed in these cases. No other punishment was awarded.

**Foreign Exchange Requirements**

**1699. Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange required to meet demands of last year of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total foreign exchange requirements expected during the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** (a) Without taking into account receipts from foreign aid negotiated during the year, the net foreign exchange requirements for the last year of the Second Five Year Plan are estimated at Rs. 170 crores.

(b) The total foreign exchange requirements for the Third Five Year Plan are estimated at Rs. 2,600 crores (excluding food imports under U.S. P.L. 480 agreement and without taking into account the foreign aid negotiated so far) as indicated in paras 37 and 38 of Chapter IV of the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan.

**Export of Scrap**

**1700. Shri K. U. Parmar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how much scrap was exported in the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 so far; and

(b) what steps Government are taking for encouraging exports?

**The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a)

1957—9,944 Long Tons.
1958—1,16,615 Long Tons.
1959—2,90,125 Long Tons.
1960—2,73,571 Metric Tons.
(Upto October)

(b) Government is already encouraging the export of such scrap as cannot be utilised in the country.

**12 hrs.**

## OBITUARY REFERENCE

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri C. C. Biswas who passed away on the 10th December, 1960, at Calcutta at the age of 72.

Shri Biswas was a member of the former Central Legislative Assembly during the years 1930-37 and of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1950-52. He was also Minister of State, External Affairs, in 1950-52 and the Minister of Law and Minority Affairs in 1952-57.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

May I request the House to kindly stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow?

*The Members then stood in silence for a minute.*

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**12·02 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2521/60].

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## COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

### ELEVENTH REPORT

**Sardar Hukam Singh** (Bhatinda): I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee of Privileges.

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## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

**Shri Barman** (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1960-61) on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1958-69.

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**12·03 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### APPOINTMENT OF SHRI A. K. CHANDA, AS CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMISSION

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri T. B. Vittal Rao had tabled this notice, but he is absent. I have received the same notice from Shri S. M. Benerjee and Shri Tangamani, and I have allowed them to called the attention of the Minister to this matter.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The appointment of Shri A. K. Chanda, former Comptroller and Audior-General, as Chairman Finance Commission.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai):** I rise to make a statement in connection with the matter raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding the appointment of Shri A. K. Chanda, former Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, as the Chairman of the Third Finance Commission.

It is suggested that Shri Chanda's appointment as the Chairman of the Finance Commission is in violation of the letter and spirit of clause (4) of article 148 of the Constitution. Under that clause, the Comptroller and

[Shri Morarji Desai]

Auditor-General is rendered ineligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.

I may mention at the outset that before the approval of the President was obtained to the appointment of Shr A. K. Chanda as Ghairman of the Commission, the question whether the appointment would in any way contravene the provisions of clause (4) of article 148 was very carefully considered in consultation with my colleague, the Law Minister.

As the House is aware, the Finance Commission is constituted under clause (1) of article 280 of the Constitution. The duty of the Commission is to make recommendations on the matters specified in clause (3) of article 280. The qualification requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they are to be selected as well as the procedure to be followed by the Commission and the powers to be exercised by the Commission in the performance of their functions are to be determined by a law of Parliament as provided in clauses (2) and (4) of article 280. Accordingly, Parliament has enacted the Finance Commission (Misellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951.

The Finance Commission is thus a Constitutional body regulated in the matter of duties by the Constitution itself and in other matters by a law of Parliament. Government have no control over its affairs, in particular over the Chairman or members of the Commission in the discharge of their functions. In the circumstances, the chairmanship or membership of the Commission cannot be regarded as 'an office under the Government of India'. Accordingly, clause (4) of article 148 of the Constitution does not debar Shri Chanda from appointment as the Chairman of the Finance Commission.

I may incidentally mention that the disqualification applies to a paid office under Government. Shri Chanda, who is appointed as the part-time Chairman of the Commission, is not entitled to any salary.

The House might recall that in 1956, the Government of India appointed Shri V. Narahari Rao, a former Comptroller and Auditor-General, as an Executive Director of the International Bank after obtaining the advice of the Attorney-General of India. The Attorney-General advised that although the appointment was made by the Government of India, it was not an appointment to an office under the Govenment of India within the meaning of clause (4) of article 148 of the Constitution. The appointment of Shri Chanda as the Chairman of the Finance Commission bears the same analogy.

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): On one point, I want a clarification. The appointment of the Finance Commission is also under the Constitution. It is not as if the Commission has been appointed which has not been specifically authorised in the Constitution; and there is a prohibition in article 148, specifically regarding this. That was the purpose with which we called the attention of the hon. Minister.

**Mr. Speaker** He the hon. Finance Minister anything more to say?

**Shri Morarji Desai:** I have clearly explained the whole thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** The statement is there. I shall pass on to the next item.

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## CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. NO. 269

**The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):** In a supplementary question arising from Starred Question No. 269 answered on the 21st November, 1960, Dr. Vijaya Ananda wanted to know whether the Government is prepared to have a small committee from the Lok Sabha and

the Rajya Sabha to go into the question of improvement of sports.

In reply to Minister of Information and Broadcasting had stated that in the Committee which has been appointed and to which reference has been made, two Members of Parliament are there.

The position, however, is that there is one member of Parliament, Shri Jaipal Singh, on the Committee constituted by the All India Council of Sports to review and report on the participation of India in International Meets with special reference to the last Olympic Games in Rome. Shri Jaipal Singh is also the Convener of the Committee.

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**14.09 hrs.**

## STATEMENT *RE*: SITUATION IN CONGO

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Prime Minister.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Shall I first deal with the Silchar incidents or with the Congo matter?

**Mr. Speaker:** Both.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** You were pleased to say the other day that I might make a statement in regard to the Congo situation today, but now you wish me to give information about the incidents on the Silchar border. Is that so?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am going to call one after the other.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Which is the first one?

**Mr. Speaker:** The first one is the statement on Congo.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes; certainly. I have referred to the situation in the Congo on several occasions during the last few weeks or months, and hon. Members must be following what has been happening in the long debates in the Security Council which are even now proceeding from day to day. It is an extraordinary situation causing us a great deal of concern. May I, right at the beginning, just for the sake of giving the background, mention that the Congo is a country which might be said to be fabulously rich in the sense that it has mineral resources, diamond mines, etc.? It should not be imagined that it is a kind of backward tract with no resources. Actually in a sense and potentially it is a very rich country, the richest in fact in the whole of the continent of Africa. No doubt these great riches have been drawn from the Congo to a large extent by the colonial power which controlled it. In the cities of the Congo, there are great boulevards, tremendous offices, luxury hotels and all that.

Then again, on the one side it has been said quite rightly that when the Belgians left the Congo, there were hardly any graduates—I think probably less than a dozen graduates—in the whole of this tremendous country, which is half the size of India. The Belgians apparently followed a policy of widespread primary education. The level of primary education is pretty high and the number may be higher—not, of course, now; our level has gone up much higher—but till a few years ago, it was possibly as high or higher than the Indian level before independence. But it seems to be a deliberate policy of giving elementary education, primary education and some secondary education and of stopping education at that level. Deliberately there was no provision for teaching of anything else. I believe, from accounts one has heard, that it is not merely lack of provision, but an affirmative policy of not getting them above a certain educational stage. So, we find in this country a very high level of primary

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

education, but somehow stopping there.

I forget the exact number, but the medical services were fairly good—hospitals and doctors. There were hundreds and hundreds of doctors. I think there were 800 or so of Belgian doctors. No Congolese was trained up to that stage; he was trained up maybe at some lower stage. So was the case in regard to the telegraph, telephone system and everything. As I said, there are plenty of primary schools there. I think I am correct in saying that there was not a single Congolese teacher in those thousands of schools; they were Belgian teachers. It is an extraordinary thing that development took place in that great country of great distances, but in a way which did not benefit the Congolese markedly at all. It may be said, of course, that the fact that there has been such widespread primary education does lay the foundation for future growth; that is true.

May I also say to remove any impression to the effect that the Congolese are very primitive people—in a big country, there may be all kinds of people—but by and large they have shown considerable capacity to learn and do things, given the chance? In fact, some students who wanted to learn physics—I saw somewhere reading about it—were described as brilliant in comparison with any people in any country. So, we must get rid of the idea that we are dealing with a primitive population. We are dealing with a population, virile, active and capable of learning, given the chance, but deliberately whose training and intellectual growth was limited to a certain level—school level—and not allowed to go beyond that.

The second point I should like the House to remember is the way the Belgians left the Congo. Even before they left, a few weeks or months before that, all the money reserves of the Congo—the gold reserve and other things—were gradually transferred to Beligum. There were very large sums of money, very considerable sums of money, because it was a rich country, rich not in the sense of individual Congolese, but the resources of the country were tremendous. There were big mining companies there, enormous, powerful, rich companies, international, but largely run by the Belgian authorities. So, all these resources were taken away.

I cannot go into details. The Belgians left and to begin with there was some trouble among the Congolese soldiery. They were not paid, or whatever it was, and there was a great deal of publicity given to it that the Congolese soldiery had risen in revolt, killed their officers, committed rape, this and that. They had revolted against their officers, but the publicity given was very greatly exaggerated. There was practically no damage done in any of these cities —Leopoldville, Stanleyville, etc. Whatever the reasons might have been for their rising in revolt, the damage done by them to individuals at that time certainly was deplorable, but was not very great. In fact, hon. Members will remember the behaviour of the Congolese army subsequently even to our nationals and nationals of many countries.

What did the Belgian withdrawal mean? It meant leaving the country with a bankrupt treasury, because they had withdrawn the moneys. It meant leaving the administrative system with nobody to run it except some junior clerks. It meant the vast health serivces of the Congo suddenly being left without any direction. In a country like the Congo, or in any country in Central Africa, health services are of the utmost importance. If you do not fight them all the time, they simply overwhelm you. All kinds of diseases overwhelm you,

including plague, this and that. It was a fairly good system run with constant vigilance. That went to pieces. The communication system went to pieces, because there was nobody to deal with it. It was an extraordinary state of affairs as soon as the Belgians left.

According to the Constitution which had been framed really by the Belgions and broadly on the lines of the Belgian Constitution, elections had been held. The elected Parliament appointed or elected Mr. Kasavubu as President and Mr. Lumumba as Prime Minister and a Government was formed. But a little later, they did not pull on together. There were difficulties. I am leaving out the intervening stages. At one stage, the President dismissed the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister dismissed the President. As far as we have been able to understand their Constitution —we have had legal opinion—neither of these dismissals could take effect, unless Parliament gave its sanction to that.

The Parliament did meet and refused to accept either dismissal. So, they confirmed again President Kasavubu in his place and Prime Minister Lumumba in his place. But meanwhile other difficulties arose. There was a state of tension and in spite of efforts to pull on together, they did not. Meanwhile Col. Mobutu came on the scene. He was on the scene; he had been appointed as Chief of Staff by Prime Minister Lumumba earlier. But he decided to take the administration, in fact everything there, in his own hands, i.e., in the army's hands. And he had announced that he is not going to allow Parliament to meet and he will deal with the situation through the army.

Now, again, just about that time, President Kasavubu, who had rather ignored the second decision of Parliament about himself and Mr. Lumumba, had appointed a new Prime Minister of the name Mr. Ileu. So, here we were with a Parliament which was not meeting, rather not allowed to meet because Col. Mobutu will not allow them to meet and, infact, he had put soldiers round about the Parliament building, there was President Kasavubu, who was, legally speaking, a legal authority, that is to say, he was the recognized President elected by Parliament, there was Mr. Lumumba who, some people say, continued to be legally the Prime Minister though not actually as he was in some kind of semi-detention because of Col. Mobutu, there was Mr. Ileu, the new Prime Minister appointed by President Kasavubu, though apparently he did not function at all at any time and there was Col. Mobutu also, who had come to the picture by what may be called a *coup d' etat*, not the legal way but simply because the Congolese army was behind him, or a part of it, in Leopoldville. Meanwhile, this army was very badly disciplined or not disciplined at all and it was running about Leopoldville and doing what it chose, beating up, looting, shooting etc., chiefly in the African quarters. Much more noise was raised when they attacked some Europeans, Indians and others but the poor Africans, when they were attacked, less notice was taken though this happened chiefly in the African quarters. This is a curious and very difficult position.

Now, it seemed to us at that time, two or three months ago, that the only two really what may be called hundred per cent legal organs there were the Parliament and President Kasavubu. There was Premier Lumumba but after all this has happened they were the two legally acknowledged organs, one supplementing the other. That did not mean, of course, that President Kasavubu by himself could function as a complete Government. We acknowledged him but in regard to functions they were limited as of other individuals. Whether it is a President or the Prime Minister there are certain limitations to their functions and they cannot

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

suddenly become dictators and do what they like. Therefore, we have suggested from the very beginning, and others have done so too, that the only way to settle this constant internecine conflict is for Parliament to meet and decide it. Let them quarrel, let them shout at each other, but let them decide something which will have constitutional and legal validity and which will, at the same time, be probably acceptable to all, by and large. The odd thing is, and it passes one's understanding, that the very first step and the obvious step that Parliament should meet has not been carried out, of course because of Col. Mobutu, who has said definitely that he does not approve of Parliament meeting, and he is just not going to allow anybody to meet in the Parliament chamber. But the odd thing is that Col. Mobutu has been encouraged in this attitude in various ways by various authorities and countries, because, I think, if some pressure had been brought to him, even friendly pressure, he would have agreed to it. Obviously, the idea of Parliament meeting did not appeal at all to many countries, many great countries and, of course, it did not appeal at all to the Belgian authorities.

Now I would like to remind the House of the second report of the United Nations representative in Congo, Shri Rajeshwar Dayal which was circulated, I think, to Members because, apart from the long speeches delivered in the United Nations, Security Council and elsewhere, this is a report, an objective and detailed report, of conditions there at that time by a person who was in a position to find it out. That report pointed out that the Congolese army, the so-called National Army of Congolese, has been misbehaving a great deal, nobody properly controlled it, not even Col. Mobutu and, in fact, there was no central authority at all functioning there and any person with a little force behind him did what he liked, and he pointed out that the Belgians were returning in large numbers, and returning in an organised way. There were actually organisations in Belgium recruiting them and sending them. The Belgium Government have said in reply that it is not their function because private people are doing it. But this kind of excuse is not very easy to appreciate or accept when there is a large-scale return of Belgians, who were going in the name of being experts and others.

Another fact that comes out from this official report is that the Belgians there are definitely often obstructing the work of the United Nations, even relief work and other work and, certainly, the police work. Another fact that has to be remembered and which I have not yet mentioned is that Col. Mobutu had appointed certain students as commissioners to carry on the Government and, in fact, some government is carried on by these student commissioners and Col. Mobutu have Belgian advisers. In fact, the student commissioners really paved the way for the Belgians to function and their advisers are also their own teachers, the students' teachers, Belgian teachers, who taught them elsewhere. We learn that in Katanga Province the Prime Minister Mr. Tshombe, etc. are surrounded by Belgian officials, experts and advisers, even military advisers. So that we see in effect Belgians functioning there in various ways and in increasing numbers. We see that Col. Mobutu's college of commissioners largely depend on Belgians, who are advising them. Shri Rajeshwar Dayal in his second report to the United Nations drew particular attention to all this and recommended that something may be done about stopping these Belgians. I think he recommended or pointed out that this was coming in the way of any settlement of the problem there.

This has been the background. Since then another thing happened.

May I say that the United Nations' Mission there did not recognize formally any of these authorities. They recognized President Kasavubu as President, but this college of commissioners or Prime Minister Ileu or others they did not recognize, although they dealt with them. They dealt with the college of commissioners, because they were there. And in regard to most of the things, relief work, administrative work and so on, they dealt with them but there was no formal recognition of any of these. Mr. Lumumba meanwhile was more or less in detention with two sets of guards, the United Nations guards and the Congolese guards trying to get over the United Nations guards and capture him.

At this stage, Mr. Kasavubu went to New York to press for his claim, to have his delegation seated in the General Assembly and by a majority, the decision was given in his favour. He did go there. As a result of this decision, Mr. Kasavubu and those whom he supported,—and he began later to support Col. Mobutu,—became much stronger in the Congo.

After that, many things happened which the House knows. The representatives of a number of countries were expelled by Col. Mobutu or his College of Commissioners, which means Belgians behind them. They were expelled and a number of countries had withdrawn their representatives from the Congo because the conditions they had to face were insulting or derogatory. A good deal of beating and insult has been thrown at our Indian officers there.

We have no combat troops there. We have nearly 800 personnel, a little less than half of them medical, connected with the hospital and the rest with transport, signalling, supplies, etc.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehradun): Are they armed?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** They are not armed as an army is armed. They are armed in the sense that an officer have a pistol, in a small way. They are not a fighting group. They may have small arms like that.

Meanwhile, the position has grown worse and worse in every way. In spite of the U.N. recognition of Mr. Kasavubu, which was meant to bolster up his authority so that he and his colleagues could deal with the situation, the fact is that the situation is even worse than even before. Even legally, it is difficult to understand what it is. Practically, it is true that in Leopoldville and some other places, Col. Mobutu's forces were there in control. But, the province of Orientale where Stanleyville is situated is broadly out of their control. Katanga claims independence. Kasai, again, wants to separate. In all these separatist tendencies, it appears that the Belgians there and the Belgian Advisers, etc. encourage these separatist tendencies. It has also been said that they have flown in large quantities of arms in Katanga and elsewhere and generally, they are at the back of some kind of almost what one might call resistance to the U.N. functioning there.

The Security Council has considered this matter again and again. It is now considering it. It laid great stress on the Republic of the Congo not losing its integrity, not being split up and on the Belgians leaving the Congo. That means, no doubt, Belgian military personnel, not civil. The Belgians did go out and it was said at one time that all the military personnel had gone out leaving about 600 at a military base round about there. But, since then, the return of the Belgians has taken place, not directly military, so far as I know, but chiefly civilian, technical and all that, by the thousand, 20,000 or 25,000, some, it is said, military people functioning as technicians or others. This question has arisen.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

The House knows about the escape of Mr. Lumumba, his subsequent capture and gross mishandling and injury caused to him. At first, the U.N. people were not even allowed—nobody was allowed—to see Mr. Lumumba in detention, because it had been said—ghastly reports came to us about the treatment given to him by the Congolese soldiery—no one was allowed to see him. It is an extraordinary thing and it indicates the status of the U.N. Mission there at present that they could not even send a doctor to visit Mr. Lumumba who is either the Prime Minister or an ex-Prime Minister whichever way you may call like to call him, even to see how he is faring in a prison after all these serious charges. It shows how their authority, either because of their own decision or whatever it was, was strictly limited. Later Mr. Kasavubu has kindly agreed to allow a doctor to go to see him. But, he has made it clear that the doctor must be of a nationality he approves of, so that the U.N. cannot choose any doctor. I believe they have indicated that they would not object to a Swiss doctor going there. I do not know if he has gone or not.

The present position might be said to be that really no effective Government is functioning there in the Congo. It functions in a small sphere under a person who has some soldiers round him. These are more or less admitted facts. The Army is very much a political wing and it has got into politics. It is just beating up anybody whom it does not like or belonging to any other party. The Belgians are everywhere in the shape of advisers, technicians. Broadly speaking, the Belgians do not encourage, even oppose the United Nations functioning there and U.N. aid coming in. The Student College of Commissioners are advised by Belgian teachers. Thus really, they become a Belgian arm there. Some countries have withdrawn their contingents and a number of countries have had their representatives sent away by the College of Commissioners. There has been danger to numbers of foreign nationals. Mr. Kasavubu, the President, after some trouble with Col. Mobutu, has, in effect, recognised him, with the result that some kind of a legal cover has been given to Col. Mobutu and his forces. But, it must be remembered that Col. Mobutu came in by an illegal act. Whether this could be covered up later is a matter for consideration. In all this picture, still, two legal organs remain, the President and Parliament. The Parliament not meeting and not being allowed to meet, in fact, the President is all in all except that he has not got the power to function except through Col. Mobutu. There has been a great deal of talk of law and order that has progressively gone and the situation is worsening. Law and order, normally speaking, can only be enforced by an authority which is itself based on law which employs legal methods. That is the position.

I confess it is quite extraordinarily difficult. The position is difficult enough. It is easy enough to express oneself that this must be done or that must be done without realising what is capable of being done, because our writ does not run there that we should order it. Nor, indeed, can any country easily do it. It is a difficult position for the United Nations in the sense that either they have to decide on carrying on a war there with much larger forces than they have got or some other method of dealing with the situation.

May I say that so far as the other aspects of work in the Congo are concerned, the non-law and order, that is the health aspect, the administrative, how to carry on the country etc., that has been done, in spite of all manner of difficulties, with some efficiency by a vast number of people; the WHO and various other organs of the UN have been doing a good piece of work. But the basic thing is that the whole country is going to pieces, that there is really no law there and no order

there, and the United Nations Mission is sitting there almost passively, and sometimes things happen before its eyes which are highly objectionable. They have adopted a policy, as they call it, of non-intervention, which is carried to an extreme. Even when a crime is committed before their eyes, they do not intervene. But they have intervened in some cases, as for instance, when there was a threat recently, a very unwise and wrong threat, in Stanleyville that the heads of Belgians would be cut off if Mr. Lumumba was not released. That is highly improper of course, this kind of vicarious punishment. They did intervene there, and rightly intervened, they should intervene, but in other matters which require their intervention for protection etc., they have not intervened. Take Mr. Lumumba's matter. They have not intervened at all. They stand by the law. The legal authority is the President, and through the President other authorities. Col. Mobutu, and through Col. Mobutu his soldiery. So, it is a very odd position, and a very weak and ineffective position for the United Nations.

There is another aspect of it. There is a very great deal of resentment at these developments in the Congo, at the various activities of these commissioners of Col. Mobutu, a very great deal of resentment in Africa and Asia more especially, as is shown by the withdrawal of some countries from their association with the UN mission there. And that has made the UN there even weaker than it was to deal with the situation.

What can we advise them? I would not venture to advise them in detail, it is a very difficult matter. Even when I spoke in the United Nations, I put forward two or three things, basic things. Firstly, of course, I said that I did not want any power to intervene. The big powers come and they practically function as a ruling authority they become that. I do not want the United Nations itself to become a ruling authority. Therefore, I suggested that the only step to be taken was for Parliament to meet. It is no good telling me: oh, every member may not be able to come, they may be stopped. It was the duty of the United Nations to facilitate this meeting. If they cannot help in the meeting of Parliament, what else can they do there? That is one thing.

The Second point was that the Belgians should go. Some of the Belgians may be doing good work for aught I know, but the whole colonial background is such that the Belgians remaining there is a danger and is a constant irritant, and in fact they come in the way of even the United Nations working.

Thirdly, of course, both for Parliament to meet and otherwise, political prisoners, Mr. Lumumba etc., should also be released, so they may attend Parliament, and they should be given the proection of the UN or other authorities.

A curious fact is that Shri Rajeshwar Dayal's report, the second report to which I made reference, a detailed report bringing out what has been done by the Belgians and others, has never been considered there yet. It is an extraordinary thing. Here is the United Nations' reprepresentative's report supposed to be objective made public, and apart from the Secretariat, the UN General Assembly and, for what I know, the Security Council, do not even consider it, just put it by, because, presumably, they did not like the conclusions that had been reached in that report, that is an extraordinary situation. And the major conclusion was that the Belgians had come back in large numbers and were coming in the way of any settlement of any problem there. In fact, it is an extraordinary situation where an attempt is being made to create a new kind of empire, not in the old sense, not in the old way, they cannot go back, but nevertheless the controlling authority being in Belgian hands. It is true that that cannot suceed, that attempt,—that

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

is a different matter,—but it may well lead, as it is indeed partly leading now, to very big conflicts, civil wars and disasters.

As I said, the matter is being considered in the UN Security Council even now, and I do not wish, and I do not think even the House can wish, to make detailed suggestions in a very complicated situation. But of one thing I am absolutely clear, that the Parliament of the Congo must meet, and every member of it, to whatever party he belongs, should be allowed to come there. Let them have it out. Let them be advised by the UN people, let them be advised by others. Let them make mistakes, but you cannot leave the position as it is. The UN should continue to function there, because I think it will be very dangerous for the UN to withdraw. It is an easy thing to withdraw, it is an easy thing for me to say we will withdraw our men, that is, we will not suffer indignity thereby, but if the UN withdraws, it means the Congo going up in the flames of civil war and intervention. There is no doubt that great powers will intervene; and if a great power intervenes, the other opposing great power will intervene too, and all these dangers will come. It will affect not only the Congo but the whole of Africa will be in flames.

There is no hope of settling this issue except through the United Nations, but the United Nations itself can only function with dignity and authority and not merely without the authority or the power to do anything and merely looking on. So far as we are concerned, we have given much thought to the question whether we should continue there or not, but feeling strongly that we should not take any step which weakens, in the whole context, the UN working there, we have, for the present, decided to remain there. We thought it would be not, in this larger context, a right thing to withdraw, but it is obvious that the attitude we may adopt in future will depend very much on a developing situation and how Indian nationals are treated there. If they are not treated properly, then we will have to reconsider our decisions.

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** The Prime Minister has made a very lengthy statement giving details about the present position and what he thinks can be done. He thinks that one-sidedly we ought not to withdraw. Let us wait and see. He is also anxious to see that the safety of our nationals there is not jeopardised. In view of this, I am not prepared to allow any questions now.

**Shri Mahanty** *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** I am exceedingly sorry.

**Shri Mahanty** (Dhenkanal). All informations have been given except the relevant ones.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let the hon. Member wait. This is a continuing affair. So long as our conginent is there, troops or others, I will allow every opportunity the moment we find that it is somewhat dangerous or it is no longer useful. This is not the last word now. That is the present situation.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I put a question?

**Mr. Speaker:** No, I am sorry.

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**12:50 hrs.**

## STATEMENT RE: DACOITY AT BHAIRABPUR IN SILCHAR

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I have now received further information about the incident that occurred in the village of Bhairabpur on Silchar-East Pakistan border on the night of the 28th November. On that night, at about 2.30 hours, about 16 dacoits armed with guns and other weapons committed a dacoity in the

house of one Shyamcharan Nath, Postmaster of the Branch Post Office of village Bhairabpur in Silchar subdivision, about 4 miles from the Indo-Pakistan border. The dacoits looted two gold chains and three rings from the inmates of the House. They also fired some shots causing injuries to four persons, Shrimati Suniti Baradevi succumbed to the injuries in the Silchar Hospital on November, 29th. The dacoits also ransacked the local post office at Bhirabpur which happens to be located in the residence of Shri Shyamcharan Nath, but it is not yet known whether any cash was looted from the post office. The Assam Government have reported that they suspect that criminals from Pakistan in collusion with local criminals have committed this dacoity. All the village defence authorities functioning in the area have been alerted, and the border posts reinforced, and border patrolling intensified.

There has been no deterioration, of late, in the security of life and property in the Assam-East Pakistan border. There have been one or two cases of dacoity on the Silchar border before the present incident. The number of border incidents, however, remains negligible.

**Shri Hem Barua** (Gauhati): May I just ask one question? On this particular sector of the Indo-Pakistan border, there have been incidents of this sort in series, and generally, the raiders from Pakistan always made post offices or the Central excise offices as their targets, and often, they make the families living in that sector as their targets. May I know whether this populated sector of this 620-mile long Indo-Pakistan border in the east, has got security in regard to life and property, because security forces which were there were withdrawn during the Assam disturbances to the Brahmaputra Valley? May I know whether they have been reposted there? Or else, how can this incident occur in that manner?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I have said, the border has been remarkably quiet. The hon. Member has got a rather lurid impression of conditions in the border. I think that is an exaggerated impression. Unfortunately, in Society, as it is organised today, dacoities do occur not only in the border but inside borders and in internal conditions of the country. Here, our information is that it was a dacoity by Pakistanis in collusion with some Indians who joined in the dacoity.

**Shri Hem Barua**: Here is a pertinent question. May I know whether those Indians there in the border have been identified or not, because this has been going on for a long time, and there is collusion?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru**: I would venture to say that it has not been going on for a long time. It is much less than what it was, Certainly, some dacoities occur, and all the normal and abnormal steps to prevent them are tried to be taken.

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**12·53 hrs.**

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

**The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das)**: I beg to move:

> "That the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member from Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with effect from the 1st January, 1961, under the provisions of clause 14(v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 2.1 and 2.1.1 of the Regulations of the said Institute.".

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct one Member from among themselves to serve as a Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, with effect from the 1st January, 1961, under the provisions of clause 14(v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 2·1 and 2·1·1 of the Regulations of the said Institute.".

*The motion was adopted.*

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**12:54 hrs**

## RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up the Railway Passenger Fares (Amendment) Bill. The time allotted for this in 2 hours.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Railway Passenger Fare Act, 1957, be taken into consideration".

This Bill merely seeks to express distance groups specified in the Schedule to the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957, in terms of kilometres instead of miles. This has become necessary, following the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the railways from the 1st April, 1960. The expression of the distance groups in kilometres in the Schedule to the Act would enable the public to know the tax leviable in terms of metric units. The conversion from miles to kilometres is made at the rate of 1·609344 kilometeres per mile, as authorised by the Standards of weights and Measures Act, 1956. The figures of kilometres arrived at have been rounded off to the next higher integers.

**12·56 hrs.**

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the chair*]

In the Schedule, the distance groups sought to be converted are contiguous, and there is no change in the rates of the tax applicable to the different distance groups. No material change is, therefore, expected in the yield from the tax.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957 be taken into consideration".

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai). I do agree that this legislation is necessary in view of the conversion that has taken place of miles into kilometres, but I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Minister answers to certain questions which are now agitating the minds of the people and also the minds of some Members of this House.

In the first place, the hon. Minister has stated that as a result of this conversion, there may not be any additional income, in addition to what has been estimated for the year 1960-61. In this connection, as you are aware, this tax was one of the taxes, which was levied on the passenger fares to augment the income in the year 1957, and that received the assent of the President on 11th September, 1957. For the past three years, the income from this tax has been asessed, and you were a Member of that committee which came to the conclusion that the average will be Rs. 12·50 crores. If I remember aright, the estimate for the current year, that is the year 1960-61 will be Rs. 12·77 crores. So, at the outset I would like to know whether Government have got any figures to tell us whether the estimated Rs. 12·77 crores will still remain, or whether we are likely to

get in excess of Rs. 12·77 crores without this conversion itself, and whether as a result of this conversion, any substantial change will be there or not. The hon. Minister has, however, told us that there will not be any substantial change, but I shall point out how there will be some change.

If he were to refer to section 4 of the original Act, he will find that it reads thus:

> "In computing the tax payable under this Act, the following rules shall apply. The tax leviable shall, wherever, necessary, be rounded off to the nearest naya paisa, fractions of half a naya paisa and over being counted as one, and less than half being disregarded.".

So, there is a definite rule laid down in the original Act itself that wherever a conversion from rupees, annas and pies to rupees and naya paise takes place, if, as a result of that conversion, we are left with, say, 10·4nP then it will be treated as 10 nP only and not as 11 nP. But here if I have understood the hon. Minister correctly, any fraction of a kilometre is going to be treated as one kilometre for the purpose of this tax. So in the very nature of things, it is not going to be on the basis of the original estimate. I have here a number of figures, but I will give only one to justify my point. It can also be checked up by the Minister. The distance between Kanpur and Daltongunge in Bihar is 368 miles. Now the fare was Rs. 13-2-0.

**13 hrs.**

As a result of conversion,—when annas were converted into naya paise —it was Rs. 13·13. After this, there is conversion to kilometre. Under this calculation, they are being charged Rs. 13·40. That means, even for Rs. 13-2-0, the Government are going to gain nearly 27 naya paise. This is going to take place within such a distance.

The experience of many of the passengers is that whereas they were paying Rs. 2-2-0 or Rs. 2·13, now they are being asked to pay Rs. 2·15. This is probably because you are not able to 'control' the miles. When there is a fraction of a kilometre, it becomes another kilometre, thereby making an addition to the existing fare they have been paying. This is the main point I would like the hon. Minister to bear in mind.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** What is the remedy that he suggests?

**Shri Tangamani:** The Minister said that as a result of this, they are not going to have any extra income. I am saying that that is not the position. The Finance Ministry, in bringing forward this Bill, has deviated from a certain position which they had taken up with the original Act was passed; the original Act did not want to take into account less than ½ nP as one nP. But Government are now counting less than 1|2 a kilometre as one kilometre. That is a real departure, not in favour of the people, but against them. As a result of this, the income from this taxation on railway fare is not going to be only Rs. 12·5 crores or Rs. 12·77 crores, but much more.

There is also another point which arises. Government are now going to deprive the State Governments also of their legitimate share. So it is not such an innocuous or simple conversion Bill that has been moved for consideration. That is why 2 hours have been allotted for discussing this Bill; otherwise, it would have collapsed in 15 minutes. I am not opposing the conversion; nobody is opposing this conversion; but the conversion should not be adopted in such a way and put on the statute-book as will be detrimental to the interests of the people. Let a concession be extended to the ordinary passengers. That is the main point. The estimated income

[Shri Tangamani]

was Rs. 12·77 crores If Rs. 12·50 crores is the real amount which will be distributed to the States—because as a result of this taxation, the Centre is not going to be benefited; the Centre should not be benefited—all that accurues as a result of this taxation should go to the States. So it stands to reason, now that the Railway Convention Committee has fixed it at Rs. 12·50 crores, measures must be taken to see that the taxation is decreased and not increased. That is the first point I want to make.

Now I come to my second point. Sub-section (2) of section 3—which provides for the schedule—of the original Act says:

> "The tax..shall be collected by the railway administration as an addition to the fares, and the railway administration shall have all the powers and remedies for the recovery thereof as though the same were a rate or fare which railway administration is empowered to levy under the Indian Railways Act, 1890".

I want to know whether collections have started on the basis of kilometre or are going to start only after it is notified by Government. There is an express provision in the amending Bill itself—clause 1(2)—which says that it shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. If collections on the new basis have not started, by which time are they going to start? The general impression is that even without this legislation, the collection of tax on fares on the basis of kilometres has already started. If this is true, I submit it is a very serious matter, because railway fare is one thing and taxation on railway fare another. All that the House has given permission under the Act of 1957 is to charge certain taxes on fares, and the fares have also been clearly defined—any fare that is paid by a passenger, or the haulage charges for supply of carriages of particular types, empty haulage charges, charges for tourist cars, charges for pilot engines, charges for dining cars attached to special trains and so on. Of course, it does not include pilgrim tax or terminal tax or the amount we pay for reservation etc. Even where there is an out-agency, only the fare we pay for the railway travel is included.

So I want from the hon. Minister a clear and a direct reply to this question also.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** What is the third or last question?

**Shri Tangamani:** I am only developing my second question.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** The second question was whether the collections on the basis of kilometres have started. He has not gone to any other point.

**Shri Tangamani:** No.

Now I come to my third point. Of course, he has given certain figures. I had no time to work them out. Now 15 miles have been treated as 25 kilometres. Originally, passengers travelling by rail upto a distance of 15 miles were exempt. Now it is 25 kilometres. Five per cent of the fare is charged for distance between 16—30 miles; now it is 26—49 kilometres. As regards passengers travelling by railways from 31 to 500 miles, originally the tax was 15 per cent. Now it is 50—805 kilometres. Those who are travelling over 500 miles, that is 805 kilometres, will be charged 10 per cent Passengers travelling on railway travel coupons will be charged 12½ per cent of the cost of the coupon.

Here also, I would like to know—it is only a question of simple arithmetic—how far in arriving at these 80 kilometres or 25 kilometres or 805 kilometres, fractions of kilometre have been included as kilometres. Then it will be clear enough that

even in the Schedule itself, in working out the conversion, there has been some disadvantage to the travelling public.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Sir I am sorry I could not follow what he says. If he asks for the fraction in each case, I do not have the conversion tables.

**Shri Tangamani:** It is only with regard to items 2, 3, 4 and 5 that I want him to tell me—whether 25 kilometres is equal to 15 miles and so on.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** You have simply to multiply 15 by 1.609 and then you find out the fraction whatever it is. We have included the fraction; rounded off to the next higher figure. That is what happens.

**Shri Tangamani:** I want a definite reply whether in this schedule the fraction has been taken as one.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It has been rounded off to the next higher figure. I have said that. That is the normal practice.

**Shri Tangamani:** Then, it is a double advantage that they will be getting.

I would like to say that whenever conversion takes place, proper publicity should be given to it so that the travelling public know it. It will be much easier also now because the merger of fares and taxes is going to take place from the 1st of April, 1961, or from the next year onwards. I submit that without waiting for the Railway Ministry to move in this matter, they must immediately issue a chart which will be helpful to the passengers, more particularly those who are travelling short distances, say, 5 to 100 miles because those passengers go with little cash in their hands and even the addition of 5 nP will put them to extreme difficulty. The popularisation of the actual fares will have to take place on a much bigger scale before next year. That is my last submission.

Having said this, I would like to have a clarification of some of the points which I have raised.

**Mr. Chairman:** Any other hon. Member wishing to speak?

**श्री रामजी वर्मा** (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है उस का मकसद यह है कि अब तक जो माइलेज रहा है उस की जगह पर किलोमीटर कर दिया जाये । जब नाप और तोल के नये पैमाने आ गये हैं तो उस के अनुसार यह जो परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है वह सराहनीय ही है, और उसे होना ही चाहिये । इसके लिये मुझे ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं है । लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहनी है कि जब आप यह चेन्ज कर रहे हैं तो इस चेन्ज के साथ-साथ एक चेन्ज और भी करते । मेरा मतलब यह है कि उसे भी अमेंडमेंट के जरिये से करते और वह चेन्ज था फेअर्स के बारे में हालांकि आप फेअर्स में कोई अमेंडमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं सुझाव दूंगा और आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे । इस मुल्क में बहुत कम लोग ट्रैवेल करते हैं, हालांकि पहले से उनकी तादाद काफी बढ़ गई है । लोगों को सुविधा देने के लिये ताकि वे मुल्क के एक हिस्से से दूसरे में आसानी से आ जा सकें और उन में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना भी बढ़े, आप फेअर्स में भी कुछ रिडक्शन करें । इस में आप लोगों को सहूलियत दें ताकि वे सुगमता से ट्रैवेल कर सकें, खास तौर पर विद्यार्थियों, प्रोफेसर्स और मास्टरों को । आजकल तो केवल बिजिनेसमैन ही यात्रा का फायदा उठाते हैं और वे एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक जाते हैं । मेरा यह निवेदन है कि यदि इस संशोधन के साथ ही साथ आप फेअर्स में भी संशोधन कर दें तो अच्छा

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

हो और इस सुविधा का परपज भी पूरा हो जाये ।

जहां तक माइलेज की जगह पर किलोमीटर आप ने रक्खा है, उस पर किसी को भी ऐतराज नहीं है । परन्तु मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी शीघ्र ही नया और अच्छा अमेंडमेंट यहां पर फेक्टर्स के बारे में लायेंगे ।

**श्री ब० रा० भगत** : बाद में ?

**श्री रामजी वर्मा** : जी हां ।

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member Shri Tangamani raised two or three points. The last point he made was about publicity regarding these conversion tables. I fully agree with him that any hardship caused as a result of not knowing this conversion and all this should be rectified. But, I understand that the Railway Ministry—and this is also an answer to the second point which he asked whether the collection on the basis of the kilometre has started—have, by virtue of a notification of the 23rd November, 1959 of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry making some amendments to the rules, already been charging this on the basis of kilometres from 1st April, 1960. So, the conversion is already known to the people. I think the Railway Ministry would do their best. If there is any lacuna in publicity they would enforce it.

My only point is this. The question here is only adding 5 per cent. or whatever it is to the fares the conversion of which has already taken place.

The first point which is actually the basic point that needs to be answered is whether in the garb of this we are not coming to the House to have more revenue. Actually, when conversion takes place in fare or in other sectors where we have taxation laws, we also change that to the metric system. The principle was accepted in the main Act itself, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act. That fixes the ratio. As I said, a mile is equal to about 1,60900 and something like that. We have tried to work it out. Unfortunately, because it leads to a fraction, fractions are rounded off to the next higher figure. This principle has also been accepted, not now but previously also, by the House. The idea is not to have increased revenue or to utilise this opportunity for having more revenue. This is the only practical way so that we can have a workable conversion table.

I wanted to know from the hon. Member whether he has got any other alternative as to how it is to be rounded off. It can be rounded off to the next lower figure. There can be only two alternatives; it can be rounderd off to the next lower figure or to the next higher figure. *(Interruption)*. Let me explain it because otherwise it may lead to further confusion.

In this case it would not lead to any material change in the revenue itself. The hon. Member asked a specific question whether Rs. 12.77 crores will be still realised. I maintain that our estimates are that it would be realised and that there is not going to be much change in it. It may be Rs. 13 crores or something like that; it would be only a marginal change and no substantial change. That is, according to the basis of our estimates. That is what we want.

The amending Bill is a simple one and as the House has accepted the principle, the conversion principle in various other measures also, I hope it will accept it in this particular matter also.

**Shri Tangamani:** If it is merely a question of percentage, Sir, where is the need for such a Bill to be brought

here? Already the conversion has taken place and the fares are being collected. Also, already a percentage is being paid to us. Therefore, this Bill becomes superfluous.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** It is not superfluous, because conversion from miles to kilometres is not superfluous.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Act has to be amended. This is an amendment to the 1957 Act.

**Shri Tangamani:** What is the purpose of this notification. It is a very peculiar procedure.

**Mr. Chairman:** The Schedule has to be amended.

**Shri Tangamani:** It is said here:

> "It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint."

It has already come into force from 1st April, 1960. The Minister has said that the collection of fares has already started. What are we going to notify now?

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** This is tax on fares and that has also to be brought in line. I think it is a very simple thing and the hon. Member should appreciate it.

**Shri Warior** (Trichur): It is already in force in an illegal way, and so it has to be legalised.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Nothing is illegal.

**Mr. Chairman:** I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That the Bill to amend the Railway Passenger Fares Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*



**Mr. Chairman:** We shall now proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments. The question is:

> "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri B. R. Bhagat)** Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

> "That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**13.23 hrs.**

## TRIPURA EXCISE LAW (REPEAL) BILL.

**The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat):** Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tripura Excise Act, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is not a controversial Bill. The Tripura Excise Act (II) of 1296 Tripura Era, corresponding to the year 1886 A.D., which was enacted by the then Ruler of Tripura, at present governs the levy of excise duties on alcoholic liquors, opium and other intoxicants in the Union Territory of Tripura. This Act is very sketchy and does not lay down in any detail the procedures for the levy and collection of excise duty; nor does it confer the necessary authority on the Chief Commissioner for making comprehensive rules for dealing with the various kinds of problems which arise from day to day in the course of excise administration. Consequently, the Tripura Administration

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

has been handicapped in taking adequate measures for dealing with matters arising from the levy and collection of excise duties.

The Tripura Excise Act provides for leasing out of Excise Mahals under what is known as the 'Ijara' system. This system is not at all sound and leaves considerable scope for illicit distillation. Realising this in practice it was replaced long ago by Central Distillery system even during the princely regime under the orders of the then Ruler without, however, making the necessary legal provision for this purpose. As a result of this, serious difficulties are being experienced when irregularities are detected and the forfeiture of earnest money is called for. There is also no provision in the Tripura enactment for the issue of licences to canteens and for sale and possession of rectified spirit and methylated spirit. Further, there is no specific provision for warehousing and storage of intoxicants; nor is there explicit provision for the imposition of duty on import and export of intoxicants. As no rule-making power has been conferred upon the Administration, the Chief Commissioner is not in a position to frame comprehensive rules for dealing with these matters.

Another serious handicap is the absence of clauses for imposition of sufficiently deterrent punishment for illicit distillation. While under the Bengal Excise Act, penal provisions for the award of imprisonment for a period up to six months or imposition of fine up to Rs. 1,000, or both, exist, the corresponding provision in the Tripura enactment is for imprisonment up to a term of three months or to fine not exceeding Rs. 200 or both. With the general increase in population and the rising trend of liquor consumption, it has been felt that these provisions are inadequate to curb the various types of crimes which are coming to light. Above all, the Tripura enactment does not provide for a systematic procedure for the levy and collection of excise duties, the operation of distilleries, the adjudication of offences and for the machinery for appeals and revisions.

In order to remedy these defects it is considered necessary to bring the Excise law in Tripura in line with the law on the subject in force in the adjoining States. The Bengal Excise Act 1909, as now in force in West Bengal, appears to be the best suited to Tripura. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal the Act now in force, namely the Tripura Excise Act, and simultaneously extend the provisions of the Bengal Excise Act of 1909 to that territory, with such modifications as are necessary, to suit local conditions, by a notification under the Union Territories (Laws) Act, 1950.

With the extension of the Bengal Act, somewhat greater restrictions will be imposed on the licencees in the matter of import, export, the licensing of warehouses, storage of intoxicants etc., but this would be warranted by the need for controlling large scale illicit distillation in the interior and for the purpose of recovering revenue which can otherwise be evaded.

I might add for the information of the House that the proposal embodied in this Bill was placed before the Advisory Committee for Tripura at its meeting held on the 11th February, 1960 and it was accepted by that Committee. This is an overdue reform which would tighten up Excise Administration in the Union Territory of Tripura and plug the many loopholes which are now hampering the enforcement of measures necessary for the recovery of Excise revenue and prevention of abuses.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill for consideration and acceptance of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tripura Excise Act, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, before dealing with the different aspects of this Bill I would like to bring to the notice of this House that the Central Government gradually has developed a tendency to borrow certain legislations from neighbouring States and to extend them to the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur. These two States are directly under the administration of the Centre and the Centre has got the responsibility to legislate for those two States. But, Sir, during these nearly six years I have never seen any initiative from the side of the Central Government at least to enact certain model legislations which would suit the local conditions of those States and which may be considered as model legislations for other States also.

Sir, I would like to give you some examples. The Land Reform Act from U.P. has been borrowed and extended to Tripura. There are so many clauses in that Act which do not at all suit the local conditions. The Co-operative Societies Act was borrowed from Bombay and it was extended to Tripura without any examination by the Parliament. Very recently they have extended the West Bengal Municipality Act to Tripura, and a Bill in that connection was passed by this Parliament last year. The various clauses of that particular Municipal Act were never examined by the Parliament. It has become a practice with the Central Government to pick out certain Acts in force in other States and ask the Parliament to give its approval to their extension to Tripura or Manipur. The Parliament is used as a body for giving approval to such things. I do not think that is fair. It is, on the other hand, entirely wrong. At least they should have relied on the wisdom of this Parliament and given a chance to its Members to examine the various clauses of the Bill before they finally decide to extend the Acts. I think this habit or this tendency must stop. Therefore, I request the Ministry concerned and I request this House also to prevent such type of action being taken by the Government which, in my opinion, is not correct.

Coming to the Bill itself, I have no scope to give any amendment here because the parent Bill is not here. Even when the discussions were going on in the advisory committee, it was mentioned that there are certain clauses which would not suit the local conditions there. One thing was said and that is, the imposition of some tax on tobacco—some excise duty or something. Tripura is a very backward State. The methods of agriculture there are also backward. Only very recently they have started producing tobacco. So, any excise, if necessary, may be restricted to big businessmen, but you must not impose any taxes on the poor agriculturists who have recently taken to this thing.

Regarding the use of liquor, of course, from the social point of view, every social organisation and our party also have been always telling our people to lessen the use of liquor in our State. But during the Maharaja's period, because of the social conditions and other habits of the tribal people, they were in the habit of using this country-made liquor there and they distil it at home; this had never been prevented during the Maharaja's regime. Though it was not allowed throughout the State as such, in certain specified areas, especially in the tribal areas, it was free. I do not know whether that type of concession has been given by the present Act. I believe it has not been given. That means, the tribal people will be exploited by the officers there. I have seen our people using this type of liquor for worshipping in the temples, for similar social or religious purposes and in festivities. The people have no money to go and purchase it in the shop. Even if you allow them to start some shops for preparing or

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

selling the liquor, they cannot do that, and they prepare it in their own houses with rice or some sort of thing. By the imposition of this Act, this practice will not any longer be allowed. That means, you are suddenly creating handicaps there; and not only handicaps, but you give a handle to the officers there to exploit the people when that exploitation is already taking place in other ways there. I think such things should not be permitted there. Because the parent Bill is not here, I am unable to suggest any amendments, and I request the Government that, even when they want to extend the Bengal Excise Act to Tripura, they should bear in mind the points that I have made and should amend the Act accordingly.

Next, there should not be any misunderstanding that I am encouraging the use of liquor or wine, because the Tripura Rajya Ganamukti Parishad is the biggest tribal organisation of which I happen to be the President. It has a membership of more than 60,000. We have taken certain decisions and we have always been restricting the use of wine. Even during the festival times, only a certain amount was allowed to them and we used to tell the people that they should not use more than the quantity allowed. We have to bring our influence on the people gradually, but if you want to change the system overnight, you cannot do it. Only, it will lead to some bad results. That is my point.

Regarding the power of the administration, I quite admit the reasons. In the past Act, there were no such clauses by which at least the Government can give some punishment to the actual offenders who are misuing this. There are certain powers which the Government want to give to the administration by this measure. I quite appreciate the point, but my argument is this. If the whole Bill is introduced here in the form I desire, I could get some time to discuss it, but now, I have no scope to discuss the whole enactment. This is my main point. But I commend the extension now being sought, and even on the matter of the advisory committee, I agree. But after you implement this Act, I want to urge on the Government that they should examine every clause and if any clause is found unsuitable to Tripura, then, the Government must be ready to amend the particular clause.

With these words, I resume my seat.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I quite sympathise with the hon. Member representing Tripura in his feelings that instead of framing a fresh legislation for the Union territories we are extending the existing laws to them. He said that we should rather stop the practice of substituting the adjoining State's legislation on the Union territories in concurrent matters and we should not make them applicable to these Union territories. I think he should not be too sensitive on this point, because, usually these are fields in which Parliament has not that experience, and some of the State legislatures have greater experience in these fields, and when we choose to apply some of these Acts, whether it be sales-tax or the local excises or the police administration, we do apply them because we have the experience of the administration of the adjoining States in similar fields and in similar conditions more or less, and where we have acquired that experience, it is better to adapt those laws to these conditions. It is as a matter of convenience that we are doing it. If the House has the time, certainly it can frame fresh legislation and discuss it and we can go ahead with it, but I think the practice that we have adopted in respect of these territories is paying good dividends and meeting with better results.

In so far as the question of applying the Bengal Act to Tripura is concerned, we know that the Tripura

Act—this is a matter with which the hon. Member also agrees—is completely out-moded and inadequate and that it leads to the flood-gates of malpractices and other things and that we are not able, administratively, to cope with those things. So, we are now seeking to apply the Bengal Excise Act to Tripura because the conditions more or less are the same. It is not that we are taking to it as it is; we are saying that we will adopt and introduce some changes to suit the conditions of the local people. So, the hon. Member who has experience in this matter can suggest at the appropriate time the new measures or changes that should be adopted and we would willingly—if the House accepts—follow those suggestions. So, I think it is more as a matter of convenience that we are doing this, and there is no question of principle involved in it.

With these words, I request the House to accept the Bill.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** I want to be assured whether the tribal people who are using the liquor would be permitted to prepare it in their own houses for their own use; not for selling purposes. I mean this *pachua* and *arrack*.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** This is a matter of detail and I think the local administration will deal with it. But I can say that all the customary rights and all the privileges which they enjoy at present will be duly considered with a view to their continuance.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Tripura Excise Act, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.*

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

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**13·40 hrs.**

## PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS BILL

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I shall make a few observations to explain the salient features of this Bill. Members are aware that the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was first passed in 1890 and for a long period of 70 years, hardly any changes have been made. On the 5th March, 1954, Shrimati Rukmani Arundale introduced in the Rajya Sabha a Bill entitled the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill. In the debate that ensued, the Prime Minister gave his support to the basic approach to the problem, but he thought that some of the clauses suggested in that Bill were not practical. So, an assurance was given that the basic approach of it should be accepted and we should consider it. Thereafter, a committee

[Shri S. K. Patil]

was appointed. Ultimately the present Bill, which has been amended very substantially by the Joint Committee, has come before us.

**The main feature of this Bill is,** whereas the 1890 Act was only confined to a few cities in this country where there were municipal corporations, slaughter houses, etc., this particular Bill enlarges the scope of it. It is not the few towns or cities in this country, but it will be applicable everywhere. That is the main thing that for the first time, we are trying to bring on the statute a legislation which will largely affect, almost revolutionise, the fate of these animals with whom we are dealing.

Various suggestions were made by the various committees on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and they have all been emobodied in the present Bill. The Bill has been considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha after incorporating a number of important amendments. The Bill that is now before the House purports to give effect to most of the recommendations of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Committee. The Bill, when passed, will extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This exclusion of Jammu and Kashmir is for constitutional reasons. We have excluded it because the accession to the Union Government is only in respect of the subjects enumerated in the Union List and not with reference to subjects in the Concurrent List. This subject is in the Concurrent List. So, we cannot under the Constitution make it applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

I know this is not an ideal Bill. There are already amendments by those who want the Bill to be further liberalised and others wo want to make it more ad more penal. So, I have to effect a compromise. At the outset, I may say I do not claim that this is an ideal Bill. After 70 years, we are making an attempt for the first time to put on the statute at least something that will ultimately lead us on to the ideal Bill, after some years of experience.

There are two aspects of looking at this question—the humanitarian aspect and the penal aspect. I personally feel that you cannot make people by law more humanitarian. We may pass an Act, but it may remain a dead letter. People should feel kindly towards animals; they should protect the animals and give humane treatment in every possible way. It is something that really takes a very long time for people to develop those habits. In some western countries which are not really vegetarian, even though they kill animals, they give a very humane treatment indeed to the animals. In fact, there have been very big institutions like the Humane Association of America, a most gigantic association at that time, which has got a membership of millions and millions of people, where the dignity and the status of animals are recognised. Though they are non-vegetarians and they kill the animals, an attempt is made to kill them in as humane a manner as possible.

**13·36 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I had something to do with the motion picture of this country and of the world. In motion pictures, sometimes animals like horses, cats, parrots, etc. are used. They cannot use any animal howsoever insignificant it may be without reference to the Humane Association to see whether the dignity and treatment accorded to that animal is in consonnance with the principles accepted by the Humane Association. So, just as human beings have got their own dignity and status, animals also have got a dignity and status of their own. So, it takes a long time, perhaps centuries, for these qualities to be engrained in our character and blood. So, the humanitarian aspect is not something which

can be achieved overnight by passing a law. By our own personal conduct —I do not mean merely the conduct of Government—the humanitarian aspect should be emphasised and people should lay stress on that.

The penal aspect is the aspect which the legislature can do very easily. if anybody offends against certain principles accepted by law, surely the penalty should be as strengent as possible, so that people should be prevented from doing those things. The humanitarian aspect takes some time. I am giving this lengthy explanation for the simple reason that there are people here who are imbued with humanitarian thoughts and they think that I should have brought an ideal Bill before the House, so far as the humanitarian aspect is concerned. I would very gladly do that, because I am one of them, but as a practical man, I know that if I bring such a Bill, it cannot be put into practice, because we have no training for it.

I shall draw attention to some of the important clauses of the Bill on which naturally the Joint Committee have concentrated their attention. First clause is clause 4 which provides for the establishment of an animal welfare board. If I may say so, this is the most important section of the Bill. I can assure the House that although the board is intended to be an advisory body, the Government will be really guided by the advice of this board. The board will be composed of the best people, because the composition of the board has been laid down in a particular clause, according to which it will be formed. In all these things, it is the attitude of the Government that counts. We are not creating this board just to call for its advice and reject it. We want that in cent per cent of the cases, we shall be accepting the weighty advice that will be given by the board. That will depend on how the board conducts itself. Therefore, ultimately it resolves to a personal equation. If most of the people comprising the board are really kind to animals, they will lay down principles, precedents and practices which ultimately take a humanitarian view to a large extent. Ultimately we can improve upon this Bill. Therefore, this particular clause, namely, clause 4, which lays down the composition and the constitution of the board, is very important indeed.

The next important clause is clause 11, which says what exactly constitutes cruelty to animals, and the list of cruelties given here is merely by way of illustration and is by no means exhaustive. If by experience we find that certain other methods of cruelty have got to be included here, we shall be prepared to do so. I could say that we have listed as many as 15 to 16 generally known cruelties in this list and I find that there are many amendments in this respect. If you really go on stretching your imagination many more such cruelties could be suggested, but it is impossible to bring them, every one of them, into the ambit of the Act because, the Act generally gives the power to act on the cruelties that have been enumerated here. If there is any cruelty which does not fall within the ambit of this Bill, surely that would also be taken into consideration. I am not enlarging the list of cruelty just now for the simple reason that it would take time This Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. If you again take time, it will delay the implementation of the Act further still. Because, already it has taken six years after the subject was mooted in the other House. So, if according to the hon. Members there are instances of cruelties to animals which are not enumerated in this list, they can wait, because the Bill will require amendment from time to time as we go on working it and gain experience, and at that stage we can incorporate those amendments.

Clause 15 provides for the establishment of a committee for control and supervision of experiments on animals. In spite of the wording of the clause "If at any time, on the advice of the

[Shri S. K. Patil]

Board, the Central Government is of opinion", I can assure the House that it is our intention to appoint the committee sooner rather than later. Of course, we have made it conditional on two things—the animal board must give its opinion in favour of the appointment of such a committee and the Government must also feel so. But that has been done only to point out the supermacy and the primacy of the animal board and I am quite clear in my mind how very necessary it is that such a provision should exist. Whenever experiments are going on in hospitals, research centres, laboratories etc. we have got to see that it is done in a humane manner; not that it is not done but it is done in a humane manner. I am merely saying that an assurance is needed because from the Act it appears as though we may do it or we may not do it. Therefore, some friends were insistent that we should appoint the board straightaway. I can give the assurance that as soon as the Act comes into force such a committee would be appointed on the advice of the animal board.

There is one more clause, namely, clause 30, about which some kind of resentment was expressed by some hon. Members in the other House. This clause deals with presumption as to guilt in certain cases. We should not allow cruelty to animals. It should be stopped. Our Muslim friends fear that the *Halal* method of killing which they practice on religious grounds would come under the purview of this Act. With a view to allay the fear of those friends I have agreed in the other House to insert a new clause, new clause 20, which provides that nothing contained in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion of any community. The new clause, which is clause 28 of the Bill, as amended, is this, and that is the very first clause under the head "Miscellaneous". It has been put first so that anything that comes subsequently shall be governed by this clause. Therefore, anything that comes thereafter under killing does not affect the religious rights of any particular community. Therefore, original clause 30 has been amended by putting a separate clause.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman** (Kumbakonam): Even there one animal should not be killed in the presence of another animal.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** As I said earlier, the present Bill is only a beginning. It is not merely by passing a Bill that we can create love for the animals. I am second to none in the view which my hon. friend, Shri Pattabhi Raman expressed that we should prevent cruelty of any form to animals. But while saying that, I must say that I am a practical man and I want some good treatment for the animals. If I wait till ideal conditions arise, till every religion gives that sanction and so on and so forth, and everybody becomes humanitarin, perhaps I shall not see it in my own lifetime and I would not be able to introduce such a Bill. My view is that if we pass this Bill and constitute the board, when the Act starts functioning many practices will arise, certain habits will arise, certain propaganda would automatially be made and money would be expended in order to create that atmosphere in the country. Therefore, I am prepared to wait.

If just now I join issue with some members belonging either to the Muslim community or any other community—Sikhs have also got a way of killing—and if I go on fighting with them just now in order to introduce an ideal Bill, surely I will have to wait for a long time and I will not be rendering any service to these animals.

My only last request to this House is to pass without any delay this Bill. It has already taken a very long time, 7 years, and even after it has been introduced it has taken two years. A

committee was constituted with 45 members, 30 members of this House and 15 members from Rajya Sabha to go into this Bill. Therefore, we could see how in minutest detail this minutest detail the Bill has been considered and so it should be passed without any amendments. I can assure this House that at any time at the slightest wish of members, even the next time it can be amended to make it more effective, and we shall be prepared, Government shall be prepared to do that. With these words I move the Bill for consideration.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and for that purpose to amend the law relating to the prevention of curelty to animals, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shall we place some time limit or settle the time for consideration and clause by clause?

**Shri Naushir Bharucha:** I do not think it is necessary.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Amjad Ali** (Dhubri): At the outset I must congratulate my friend, Shri S. K. Patil, for his sweet reasonableness and the persuasive way in which he has appealed to the House and the way in which he has approached the question of cruelty to animals.

**Shri Tyagi** (Dehra Dun): He is a great statesman.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Let us hope he will deliver the goods as sweetly as he talks. The first thing that attracts on reading the first page is the definition of "animal". "Animal", as a matter of fact, has been defined in this Bill to include anything living on earth.

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** Except man.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Possibly except man.

**Shri Tyagi:** Snakes inclusive.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why make exceptions in the very first start?

**Shri Amjad Ali:** It is really an intriguing question. The House shall be intrested to know that animal means any living creature other than a human being. So, I want my hon. friend, the Minister of Food and Agriculture to consider what a great strain we are putting our magistrates to by the definition of the word "animal". Suppose somebody kills a mosquito. He can be brought before a magistrate saying that this man has killed a mosquito. If a man kills a fly he can be brought before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall be bound under this Act of Shri Patil to say that the person is guilty.

**Shri Tyagi:** Snakes too. Snake is a bigger thing. Among animals, you will include the mosquito and the fly.

**14 hrs.**

**(Shri Warior** (Trichur): What about the bug?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would it not be cruelty to animals if the man is brought up before the court for killing a fly?

**Shri Amjad Ali:** I did not follow, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, he may continue.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Such an Act existed as early as 1890. It has been subsequently amended by various Acts. Also in the Provincial Legislatures, there were Acts: the Bengal Cruelty to Animals Act, 1869 the Madras City Police Act, 1888. This Act was amended in 1917, 1930 and 1950. This definition that we find

[Shri Amjad Ali]

now nowhere existed. At least there was some rational basis on which we could proceed. But, it appears to me passing strange how we are going to have animals of all kinds. I have looked into the Oxford Dictionary. It says, an organised being which has got a little bit of emotion. Barring the bough of a tree or some leaves that the tree moves, we have got everything on our conception to say what is an animal. To that point, I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider. I hope he will try to see at least that the word 'animal' is so defined that it is workable in the courts. We are going to place this before the court. Let us not make ourselves the laughing stock—the entire Parliament—that our law is being passed which cannot be administered by ordinary commonsense. By this I do not mean very much to be legalistic. From the commonsense point of view also, it does not stand to reason that mosquitoes, bugs or flies, let alone tigers and snakes, should be brought under the definition of animals. This has got to be changed.

The words "unnecessary cruelty" have not been defined anywhere in this Act. Forty-five Members had worked upon this Bill. Shri S. K. Patil presiding, sometimes, possibly he has observed that this question was mooted on and off what unnecessary cruelty means. Have you ever thought what unnecessary cruelty means? In this whole Act, I do not find this little phrase defined. It is left to reason, to commonsense. To you it may be unnecessary cruelty; to me it may not be. To dilate on it further, to make it rather understandable, let me ask, have you ever observed the killing of pigs?

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Yes.

**Shri Tyagi:** Terrible.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** The whole countryside takes note that a pig is being killed. The pig is being speared. It is killed in such an unnecessarily cruel manner that the whole countryside, the whole village gets astir. Unless we have got electrocution, unless we have such a method of killing an animal like a pig, you have got to be unnecessarily cruel. To your devinition, I do not know how it falls and I do not know how you manage it. When you kill a fish, you have got to spear it. When you go to the pond as an angler, you will be simply subjected to criminal prosecution because the fish has got to be killed in a very cruel manner, unnecessarily cruel manner. As a vegetarian, if you have observed, in angling, you put a bait. The fish is cought. It struggles for its life for quite a long time. The mouth of the fish begins to bleed in such a horrible fashion that you cannot bear its sight. If you see a pig being killed in a village, surely, next day you will come to alter your definition of what unnecessary cruelty is. That term has not been defined. That is my objection.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Because the hon. Member has been straining the point, if you will kindly permit me, I would like to point out straightaway that clause 11 (1) refers to this: needlessly mutilates any animal or kills any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner. If you go down to clause 11 (3), it says: the extermination or destruction of any animal under the authority of any law for the time being in force. All these are covered by needless killing. That is point No. 1. This is an inhibitory section. The other things which he referred to, mosquitoes, flies, bugs, these are covered by extermination of things which may add to disease. These are legal killings. What is referred to is unnecessary killing.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is there a law to permit it?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Yes.

**Shri Tyagi:** Practice is another matter. What is the law?

**Shri S. K. Patil:** May I say, all these things that the hon. Member urges were urged in the Joint Committee. There cannot be an ideal Bill in which millions of animals and their killing can be brought. We had adopted the international definition generally and provided by various other clauses for exceptions. Otherwise, I am greatly afraid that we shall be arguing till eternity and nothing would come.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** I am grateful to Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman for pointing out certain relevant sections also. Even with them, he has got to alter the definition of 'animal'. If you do not define 'animal', these complications will be created.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman says that killing a bug would be necessary killing. It is unnecessary killing that is required here.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** There are two things: needlessly killing is one. Again, some are scientifically categorised as dangerous to health.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why have you made an exception in the case of man? That is what I pleaded.

**Shri Tyagi:** Only if it is mentioned anywhere in the clause that under the law it is permissible, then alone, it will be permissible. There is no law for kiling a snake. Where is the law.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** There is.

**Shri Tyagi:** Which Law?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I am reading clause 11 (1): needlessly mutilates any animal or kills any animal in an unnecesarily cruel manner. What happens is.....

**Shri Tyagi:** We beat the snake with a lathi. It is most cruel.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** Let us have Ahimsa as Gandhiji said.

**Shri Tyagi:** I wonder whether it could be possible. As my hon. friend suggested, such animals as are injurious to the health or life of human beings may be excluded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Any such amendment might be moved. Then we will see how the House reacts to it. Why anticipate?

**Shri Amjad Ali:** My hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil has alluded to clause 28. I should say that it is a very timely amendment which he has accepted and I need hardly say that this was necessary. I would also ask him to look into one pertinent question in clauses 30 and 32. In clause 30, it is said:

> "If any person is charged with the offence of killing a goat contrary to the provisions of clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 11, and it is proved that such person had in his possession, at the time the offence was alleged to have been committed, the skin of a goat with any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such goat was killed in an unnecessarily cruel manner."

*Halal* or killing in a particular manner by the Muslim community is allowed under section 28, but it exactly fits in with clause 30, which says that if you find the skin of any such animal as is referred to in the section with any part of the skin of the head attached thereto, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such animal was killed in a cruel manner. This gives a big handle to the unsocial elements. They will take advantage of it. The police will also be at it, and a lot of corruption will follow. My fear is that a lot of people will be harassed.

[Shri Amjad Ali]

I drew the attention of the hon. Minister to this, but he seems to have been prevailed upon by his officers or advisers that this has existed since 1890 and that till now there has not been any abuse of the law. To that I have got no big answer to give, but I say the times have changed and this law is going to be amended to make it more humanitarian, to give animals a status just below that of human beings.

Supposing there is slaughter of an animal by a Muslim, and somebody gets in and finds the skin of the head attached, which is exactly the Muslim form of *halal*, the person concerned may be prosecuted, harassed, and terrible things might happen.

**Shri Tyagi:** That is covered.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Clause 28 overrides clause 30. Why should there by any fear? It says, "notwithstanding anything contained in this Act".

**Shri S. K. Patil:** May I, with your permission, explain?

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Let me complete what I have to say.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** I am not asking the hon. Member to stop. I have not used the name Muslim or Islam for the love of Muslims. I do not want a particular community to be mentioned by name. Therefore, clause 28 gives a general coverage. It is not because my officers advised me, but my own commonsense advised me that I have done it. But he is fully covered. I assure him there is nothing else meant by us.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** I thank the hon. Minister for the explanation he has given. The assurance is, of course, very much encouraging, but what I fear is this. If the word "presumption" is not there, I would not object. Section 4 of the Evidence Act refers to "may presume" and "shall presume".

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is there any concrete suggestion that the hon. Member is going to make?

**Shri Amjad Ali:** I made a suggestion by sending in an amendment, but that has been ruled out on the ground it is an omission of the entire clause. I know the hon. Minister always tries to accommodate us. I place my difficulty before him, and shall be glad if he can find some way out.

Section 4 of the Evidence Act says:

> "Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such a fact as true unless and until it is disproved or may cal for proof of it."

Further on, it says:

> "Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such a fact as proved unless and until it is disproved."

So, you throw the burden on the person who kills an animal in this fashion, and he has to go through the gamut of the legal process to prove that it was done under clause 28. So, you are subjecting him to a certain amount of harassment. Unless he proves it, he is going to be harassed. That is my fear. If you do away with clauses 30 and 32, I think there will be no harm.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not think anything will be left after that. Only platitudes would be there. That is all.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** If you go into it deeply, Sir.....

**Shri S. K. Patil:** Let him have his say. Otherwise, it will take unnecessarily long.

**Shri Amjad Ali**: I have expressed my fear, and I hope the hon. Minister will kindly see if anything can be done, so that people are not unnecessarily harassed by the police or unsocial elements and dragged to court.

**Shri Supakar** (Sambalpur): I am afraid that, with the best intentions of the hon. Minister, the Bill is too vague in some respects and too strict in other respects. There are so many vague words like "unnecessary" and "unreasonable", that I feel it will be very difficult, when a case is brought before a court, to make out what the exact connotation of these words in the particular circumstances of the case is. If the magistrate is strict, he may interpret it in a manner which, while preventing cruelty to animals will perpetrate cruelty to men, and in other cases, even when a man is really cruel to a particular animal, he may go scot-free on account of the vagueness of these words.

I shall give just one illustration to show how in certain particulars, the Bill is too strict. I may refer to clause 17 of the Bill in this connection. Clause 17 (2) (d) reads thus:

> "In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, rules made by the Committee shall be designed to secure the following objects, namely:—
>
> (d) that experiments on animals are avoided where it is possible to do so; as, for example, in medical schools, hospitals, colleges and the like, if other teaching devices such as books, models, films and the like may equally suffice;".

We know very well that in colleges, especially there may be very good books and models in order to teach the students about the anatomy or the physiology of animals, but it is not merely the teaching of these biological truths for which these experiments are carried on. When we are preparing our students for a medical degree, for example, we have to see that the students have sufficient practice in dissection etc. so that at a later stage, when they go to the higher classes, they may perform efficient surgical operations and so on. If we say that the acquisition of manual skill by the students on these animals should be prevented, then, although there are good charts and good books and models on the subject, we would not be giving the students sufficient opportunity for acquiring manual skill. Here again, while preventing a certain amount of cruelty to animals, we shall, I think, be encouraging a greater amount of cruelty to human beings. We say that the very object of teaching in these medical schools and colleges and also in ordinary sicence colleges biology and other subjects to the students is to teach them these practical lessons. The main object is to train them in a particular manner. Therefore, when we say that rules may be made so that experiments on animals are avoided, I think it takes the law too far.

Then, I come to clause 17 (2) (e) which reads thus:

> "(e) that experiments on larger animals are avoided when it is possible to achieve the same results by experiments upon small laboratory animals like guinea-pigs, rabbits, frogs and rats;"

I do not quite understand this provision. Let us take the case of the veterinary colleges. There, the students are expected to learn something about the bigger animals, and unless they do some amount of surgical operations etc. on larger animals, it will be of no use: it will not suffice for them to carry on these operations on smaller animals like guinea-pigs, rabbits, frogs and rats etc. Therefore, although this clause is vague, I would submit that the rules which are going to be framed should not be so unreasonable as to exclude either wholly or partially the vital necessity of

[Shri Supakar]

acquisition of skill in surgery, both animal and human, because, before students are taught to operate on human beings, they should first experiment with animals, frogs etc. The other day, we had some questions about frogs, and it was said that we should grow more frogs in our country. Certain concern was expressed in the House about the desirability of exporting more frogs and growing more frogs, for the purpose of enabling our students to acquire greater practical skill.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta-South West): Frogs are being exported for purposes of eating also.

**Shri Supakar:** My most important submission in regard to this Bill is that the main function of prevention of cruelty to animals should, in my opinion, rest with the State Governments, and instead of having a central legislation, I think Government should have done better by framing a model law and advising the States to adopt the same or similar pieces of legislation in their areas.

We have under this Bill a Central Board where people from some municipalities are represented, where, of course, the Central Government officials are there, besides the Inspector-General of Forest, the Animal Husbandry Commissioner, veterinary practitioners, and also six Members of Parliament. But it would have been better if some representative from each State had also been taken on this board. It might be said that the Central Government are in a better position to administer such a law than the individual State Governments. My personal opinion is that the Central Government should not centralise these functions for prevention of cruelty to animals throughout the length and breadth of the country, but they should have asked the State Governments to have their own legislation according to the conditions prevailing in the particular States, and if at all necessary, the Central Government should have been only a co-ordinating authority, not in the sense of having an animal welfare board of their own, but only in an advisory capacity. The administration of the function of prevention of cruelty to animals should be left to the individual States concerned. Of course, so far as the Union territories are concerned, the Central Government may find this a suitable piece of legislation, but so far as the prevention of cruelty to animals in the States is concerned, I think the Centre should not bypass the States, but should give them a larger amount of responsibility. But we do not find any such thing in the Bill itself. Therefore I would submit that even though we may pass this Bill, the Central Government would be well advised to suggest to the State Governments to have their own organisations, to have their own boards and to have their own pieces of legislation in the States to see that the purpose for which this Bill is being passed is achieved in a more decentralised manner than in a centralised manner as is sought to be done by this measure.

**Shri D. C. Sharma** (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I was a member of the Committee which was appointed to look into the question of prevention of cruelty to animals and I say with all seriousness that the committee went very thoroughly into all the aspects of prevention of cruelty to animals. It toured all over India and examined several hundreds of witnesses in their individual capacity as well as in their organisational capacity to elicit from them their reaction to this very great problem which faces any civilised community or any civilised government. My reaction to what I heard and to what I saw was that it was a very baffling problem; It was a problem which was not capable of precise and exact definition; it was a problem which could not be formulated precisely either in

terms of sentiment or in terms of law or in any other terms. Therefore, Sir, we felt—at least I felt—that the best thing was to make a beginning, a solid beginning and a fruitful beginning to the solution of this problem.

A Bill was accordingly introduced and was sent to Joint Committee and we now have the report of the Joint Committee and also the Bill based on that. Again the Bill has undergone some kind of a change after being debated in the Rajya Sabha. Now, Sir, I ask myself this question: shall we go on like Hamlet debating, debating and debating this question? Or, shall we arrive, at some approach, even though defective, even though faulty, to this problem? I was very happy to hear from the hon. the Food Minister that this problem is going to be a recurring problem, this problem is going to be with us all the time and that this Bill is not going to be the final word, but that it will require some amendments as our experience accumulates and also as our policy in dealing with the various problems that arise crystalises. So, I think, Sir, that it is not a fool-proof Bill and you cannot have any fool-proof Bill on the subject.

**Shri Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri): On any subject.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I think we can have on your subject.

We cannot have any fool-proof Bill on this subject. The utmost that you can do is to make this very practical and useful beginning in this matter. One can look at this problem from many points of view. There is the point of view of the ultra-vegetarian. But India does not consist of ultra-vegetarians. There is the point of view of the practical vegetarians and I think even from their point of view it is very difficult. There is the point of view of the scientifically-minded persons. I think all the restrictions that we have put upon the performance of experiments, will be very irksome for those persons. There is the point of view of persons who want to tighten the penal clauses of this Bill. I am one of those.

I believe all life to be scared. All life has to be protected; all life has to be kept in as good as a form as possible. Human life, animal life, all these types of lives should be held in sacred trust by us, for our nation, for our community and the world. But there are types of lives and lives. I may go and catch hold of a dacoit, because he constitutes a danger to my society. Similarly, there are animals which constitute a danger to society, reptiles, etc. There are some people who think that stray dogs should not be subjected to any kind of harsh treatment.

When we had been to Kurnool, we were told that there were in that town,—I do not remember the exact number, but I am giving a rough idea—about three thousand stray dogs and at night there was orchestral music produced by the different kinds of barkings of these dogs.

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** In Ludhiana also.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Stray dogs are everywhere. I just mentioned Kurnool because that impression was very vivid in my mind. Some persons came to me and said: " these dogs look after us." I said: 'you require three thousand rupees per day to look after these stray dogs."

I do not know how to tackle this argument that animal life should be held sacred as human life is held sacred. But if we have to make a choice between animal life and human life, I think we should decide each question on its merits.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Because the decision lies with us?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** But I would say that this Bill is a charter, not a very comprehensive charter, but all

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

the same a charter of the rights of animals and also a charter of obligations of every citizen of India to the animal world. As such, I hail it, even though it is imperfect, though I should like to change it in so many places and though I would take objection to some of the clauses of it.

There are some suggestions I want to make. My first suggestion is this. Government have constituted an Animal Welfare Board. It is a good thing. I was very happy to hear the assurance of the Minister, but I am afraid when the Animal Welfare Board comes into being, he may not be there; he may have moved to some other Ministry—he has been changing portfolios in such fast succession. Anyhow, I hope his assurance will stand that this Animal Welfare Board will not be treatel only as an advisory Board, but its recommendations will be accepted and carried into effect. I take it that there will be an unwritten convention that the Ministry will respect the decisions of the Board and the Minister, whoever he might be, will respect those decisions.

But I feel that in this Animal Welfare Board one type of person has been omitted very sadly. The hon. Minister was talking of the humane traditions of America. But if you want to innoculate the citizens, especialy the future citizens of this country, with human traditions, I think the best persons to do that are the educationists. You have collected almost all persons in the Animal Welfare Board. There are scientists; there are Members of Lok Sabha in it—it is very good—and there are Members of Rajya Sabha in it—it is also very good. But I would have thought that Government had included some representatives of educational institutions in it, because it is they who will communicate the sentiment of the sacredness of animal life, the sentiment of the protection of animal life, to the rising generation, as it grows up. I wish that that provision had been made to include some educationists also, by virtue of their being educationists. Of course, I can assure you that I do not offer myself for that office—I say this because an hon. Member is looking at me as if I was arguing my own case. That is not so.

The second thing I want to say is that cruelty is indefinable. There is no doubt about it. We have instituted the law of divorce because of forms of cruelty practised by husbands towards wives and by wives towards husbands. I do not know who is the bigger offender in this matter. But we have not been able to define cruelty in that way. Nobody has given us a list of all forms of cruelty. Therefore, I take it that these are only illustrative instances of of cruelty that are given in this Bill. I think that anything that savours of any kind of injury—physical or emotional to the animal, should come within the purview of this legislation. Animals are as devotion-conscious as human beings are.

**An Hon. Member:** What is devotion?

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I am not going to go into that. I was submitting very respectfully that all kinds of cruelty, either physical or emotional, should be brought within the purview of this legislation. I am sure that this legislation will have its teeth only when the different kinds of cruelty practised in India get known to us and get advertised by recourse to this law.

Another thing I want to say is that now so far as the experiments go, a wholesome provision has been made that those hospitals and research institutions would be inspected. It is good, because all doctors are not humane and all research scholars are not imbued with humane considerations. But it should also be seen to it that this Committee should have at its disposal a large amount

of funds to visit those places occasionally. I was also going to say that the Animal Welfare Board, in spite of its laudable objective, is going to suffer because the funds are not going to be adequate for it. Gifts and donations will come, but Government should give a very solid allocation of funds for it. After all, what is our cattle wealth? We should give funds to the Animal Welfare Board in proportion to the cattle wealth or animal wealth of this country. I want the Minister of Food and Agriculture to tell us when he replies how much money he is going to place at the disposal of this Board. If the funds are not available, I think the Animal Welfare Board will be a Board only in name and will not be able to perform all the functions it has been asked to perform.

I wish they should have another Board—a Board for the propogation of kindness to animals. It should have formed part of this legislation. There should have been a Board for including kindness to animals in the citizens. I do not want to call that Board, the Board for the prevention of cruelty to animals. I would like to call it, the Board for the promotion of kindness to animals. I wish there had been a Board like that and it should have been given sufficient funds to do its work.

I also feel that the Central Government are taking too much upon their shoulders. I know that the shoulders of the Food and Agriculture Minister are very very broad, but he is in the habit of walking away from one Ministry to another. Already he has walked away from two Ministries and who knows he may walk away from this Ministry also? I think we should make the States also responsible for some of the items of this Bill. We should also make corporations and municipal committees responsible for some items. In this way, so far as this Bill is concerned, there should be a diffusion of responsibility all along the line from the Centre to the States and from the States to municipal committees and from municipal committees to panchayats. I think all these bodies should have been brought into the picture, because this is not a small problem with which we are dealing but a very big problem.

When we were going about in the country in connection with the Committee, some of our Muslim friends came to us and said that nothing should be done which should interfere with their religious practices; in Calcutta, some Jews also came to us and said, 'You should not do anything against our religious practices'; our Sikh friends also came to represent their viewpoint. I think we have to respect the religious practices of every group of person in this country, the Sikhs, the Muslims, the Jews or whoever they may be. I am glad that a clause has been introduced. It is a very small clause and not a very lengthy one. But, I believe that sometimes small things are more expressive than lengthy ones. It says that nothing will be done to interfere with the religious practices.

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** Page 15, clause 28.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** So far as performing animals are concerned, I would just distinguish between those persons who have one or two performing animals for their livelihood, people who keep monkeys and bears and things of that kind and others. I know some of them because some of them belong to my village. I know how well they treat these animals. Of course, all may not be of that description. They look after these animals as affectionately as the Deputy Minister looks after the poultry in his house. So, I was saying that you must distinguish between persons who keep one or two animals for their livelihood and who treat them with affection and others. They treat them as the members of the family. You must distinguish them and the circus people. These cricus people have a large number of animals and train them and instruct

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

them in a way about which I cannot tell you anything. I cannot describe to you how these animals are taught to perform those exercises which we go to see after paying very heavy sums. I think the circus people have to be kept under check; they have to be kept under close watch lest they should go scot-free and these people, poor people who make one rupee a day by showing the bear or the monkeys, are under trouble.

As I said in the beginning, I welcome this Bill. It is a Bill which pleases nobody.

**An Hon. Member:** Still you welcome it!

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** The lawyer will say the penal clauses are not very prohibitive. The ultra-vegetarain will say that something is not there; the scientist will say that you are interfering with his right to perform experiments. Everyone will be unhappy; and everyone will criticise it. I think life consists in making a compromise. When we have to make a compromise with one person, you know how difficult it is. In this Bill we are trying to make a compromise with so many persons or so many parties. I believe, on the whole, this Bill is an illustration of the spirit of a happy compromise. I hope we will welcome it as a step in that direction along which we all want to move.

I wish that we have a Humane Association in India whose members should number about, I think, 20 crores of persons. I do not talk of 40 crores. Everyone of us should be an agent for putting an end to the cruelty to animals.

With these words, I welcome the Bill. (*Interruptions*).

**डा० गोविन्द दास** (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं ।

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** May I request the hon. Member to speak in Eng'ish so that we may have the benefit of his views. We all know his views. (*Interruptions*).

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : लेकिन इस के साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक से मेरे सदृश व्यक्तियों को जरा भी सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता । मैं श्रीमती रुक्मिणी अरुंडेल को इस बात के लिये बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विषय को राज्य सभा में उठाया और उस के बाद मैं पाटिल साहब को भी बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इसे सरकारी विधेयक रूप में यहां पर पेश किया है क्योंकि मैं इस मामले में जो उन का मत है उस से अच्छी तरह परिचय रखता हूं । लेकिन मेरा तो इस सम्बन्ध में यह मत है कि किसी भी जीव का प्राण लेने का उसी को अधिकार है जो प्राण दे सकता है । हम किसी भी चीज को जीवन नहीं दे सकते, हम में वह शक्ति नहीं है कि हम प्राण का संचार कर सकें । ऐसी स्थिति में हम को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि हम किसी के प्राण लेवें और कोई हिंसा करें । इसी लिये जब कभी भी सरकार के मुर्गी, अंडों और मछलियों, इन सब के खाने के आंदोलन चलते हैं, प्रचार के आन्दोलन चलते हैं, तो, सरकार का एक बहुत बड़ा समर्थक रहते हुये भी, मेरे तो सिर से पैर तक आग लग जाती है । जहां तक भारतीय संस्कृति का सवाल है, हमारे ऋषियों महर्षियों ने, तत्ववेत्ताओं ने, दार्शनिकों ने, संतों और भक्तों ने, इस समस्त सृष्टि में एक ही तत्व का निरीक्षण किया था, और उन की जो खोज है, उस के आगे आज भी वैज्ञानिक नहीं जा पाये हैं । यह समस्त सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है उस को हमारे दार्शनिकों ने माना था और आज के वैज्ञानिक भी मानते हैं । इस लिये किसी भी प्रकार

की हिंसा, किसी भी प्रकार की हत्या, हमारी संस्कृति के खिलाफ पड़ती है, जिस का मैं एक छोटा सा उपासक हूं ।

फिर इस विधेयक में कुछ विचित्र शब्द हैं जिन के अर्थ मैं नहीं समझा । 'ह्यमेन किलिंग' क्या चीज है ? "किलिंग" का मतलब "किलिंग" है । किसी चीज को मारना "ह्यमेन किलिंग" नहीं है । इसी के साथ उस में "अननेसेसरी क्रुएलिटी' लिखा हुआ है । मारने में जो क्रुएलिटी होती है वह क्रुएलिटी है ही । वह कब "अननेसेसरी क्रुएलिटी" हो जाती है और कब वह "नेसेसरी क्रुएलिटी" रहती है यह भी मेरी समझ के बाहर है । फिर धर्म के नाम पर जो बलिदान होते हैं उन बलिदानों को करने में किन किन चीजों का उपयोग होता है, इस विषय में इस विधेयक में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा गया है । तो यद्यपि मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मैं इस विधेयक से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूं । एक कदम ठीक दिशा में उठा है, इस को मैं मानता हूं, और इस को मानते हुए इस अधूरे विधेयक का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मैं पाटिल साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें कम से कम इस प्रकार के विधेयक से सन्तोष नहीं होना चाहिये । जिन बातों को मैं ने उन के सामने रक्खा है जैसे कि "ह्यूमेन किलिंग' और 'अननेसेसरी क्रुएलिटी" के शब्द हैं, इन सब का भी कुछ अर्थ होना चाहिये ।

जिस दिन यहां पर एक गैर-सरकारी दिवस को श्रीयुत् कृष्णप्पा का भाषण हुआ, मुझे बड़ा खेद है, कि मैं यहां पर नहीं था, नहीं तो मैं उन से कहता कि जितना मैं ने आपको समझा है, उस समझ से ठीक विपरीत आप का भाषण हो रहा है ।

**15·59 hrs.**

[SHRI JAGANATH RAO *in the Chair*]

उस भाषण में तो उन्होंने एक ऐसी बात का समर्थन किया था, गोवध तक का भी, जो समझ में नहीं आया उन को जानते हुए भी, कि वह कैसे इस तरह की बात कह सकते हैं । वे तो फाडर अर्थात् चारे के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे कि उसे बाहर न भेजा जाये । जिस समय उस के सम्बन्ध में वे बोल रहे थे उस समय उन्होंने गोवध के प्रश्न को क्यों उठाया, यह भी मेरी समझ के बाहर है । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विधेयक का स्वागत करते हुए भी मैं उस से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूं ।

मैं इस संबंध में बहुत कुछ और भी कहना चाहता था, लेकिन चूंकि गोसंवर्द्धन कौंसिल की बैठक हो रही है और उस में मुझे जाना है, इस लिये मैं ने उपाध्यक्ष जी से विशेष समय मांगा है । वैसे तो जैसा मैं ने कहा, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूं कि पाटिल साहब इस विधेयक से सन्तुष्ट नहीं होंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में इस को पहला कदम मान कर, कुछ ऐसे सुधार इस में लावेंगे जिस में यह हमें ठीक दिशा की ओर ले जाये ।

**15 hrs.**

**Shri C. R. Paitabhi Raman:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like, at the outset, to pay my tribute to the great lady who has been fighting against odds for six years to get a Bill like this on the statute-book—I refer to Shrimati Rukmani Arundale. It was started in 1954. And, Sir, I am reminded of George Bernard Shaw's famous saying. He said: "When I die, behind my hearse, behind my funeral ceremony, thousands of goats, chicken and duck all come in spirit and thank me saying, here is one man who did not kill us for his benefit". Our great Avvaiyar said:

*"Oonai thinnu oonai peruppaneir?"* Why eat flesh to fatter your flesh. But I am not going into the main question. I want to assure my good friends that

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

I am not going to plead for the vegetarians. I am only stating in passing that this great lady deserves all credit. I hope, Sir, the hon. Minister will forgive me if I say—I am not flattering him—that he has taken up a great role with his usual dynamism. He has brought forward this Bill and he is trying to push it through. I am very glad. The animals in Bharata Varsha are lucky that Shri Patil is at the head of this department and he is pushing the Bill through; otherwise, Sir, even now I doubt whether it would have seen the light of day.

After having paid my tribute to these two people....

**Shri Tangamani** (Madurai): Animal husbandry is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Shri Krishnappa now.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The larger includes the smaller—Shri Patil includes Shri Krishnappa (*Interrupion*).

**The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):** He thinks I am the fittest man for that.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Sir, this is the land of *ahimsa*. This is the land where we have produced so many rishis from the great Janaka onwards. Even before Lord Budha came on the stage we had them and there was also Mahavira. And, in this land it is but appropriate that we must have a real beginning in this matter though we have delayed it very much. As the Prime Minister put it in the Rajya Sabha, we have been waiting for 60 years and odd and, after all, at last, what was passed in 1890 is coming on to be taken up again and to be rashaped to suit modern needs.

Finally, there will be the soul of Gandhiji here in this Chamber listening to what all we say, because he is the greatest exponent of ahimsa and it was his ahimsa alone—not guns or bullets—that got us freedom. Let us not forget that. His soul will be very very pleased that one of his chelas, one of the volunteers who faught in his campaigns when he was having the non-co-operation movement—Shri Patil—is piloting this Bill. To his soul also, Sir, it is a great tribute that we are paying, it is a great tribute to the Father of the nation.

Then, Sir, some reference was made to this Bill as such. In a way it is a retrograde step. In the older Act the relevant section provided for Rs. 100 fine and imprisonment for three months and for subsequent offences up to three years. It will therefore be seen that the present Bill instead of improving the position with regard to the killing of animals over that which is already in force in India under the 1890 Act reduces the penalty which is likely to induce people and lead to an increase in unnecessary killing so far as animals are concerned. That apart, Sir, as has been put by Shri Patil, a beginning has to be made. I am glad that he is making a beginning and he will lick it to shape hereafter.

I am also glad that a reference has been made to what has happened in England and America. Wherever any experiments on animals are performed the American Association has to be consulted. They usually give permission, it is not as if they say 'taboo on animals'. There are experimental animals and non-experimental animals. Supposing there were 30 dogs to be experimented upon all together by students, they take two or three dogs and say that they must experiment upon them. You will be interested to know that one of the experiments is cutting of voice box of the dogs—it is called 'de-barking'. After that operation it will only open its mouth when it is being cut alive for the scientists to conduct their experiments and it will not make any noise. The French cooking goes one step further. Lobsters are put in boiling water and when the poor things struggle to rise up they are beaten again and again so that not a drop of blood is shed. In that way it tastes well for the benefit of the epicure, the great gourmet.

Sir, let me not be lost in the woods, let me come to the Bill. But I am sure the House will be interested to know about these things. There is the famous duck deliacy which they call *pati foi gras*. They put almonds into the throat of the duck till it is suffocated, till it gets chocked. Then it is allowed to digest it. After that they cut from the liver that great delcacy, *pate foi gras*. That is the position. It is inhuman.

Sir, vegetarianism has been catching up. Thanks to us, and thanks to God. Cleaning of teeth and daily bath have been two contributions of India to the rest of the world. Similarly vegetarianism has been catching up in Europe and America. Let us not forget that. Let us not in the name of ahmisa, vegetarianism and humanity lag behind other nations in so far as prevention of cruelty to animals is concerned.

The Prime Minister has put it in his own intimitable way, I find, when the Bill was there in 1954. He said: 'We have a Prevention of cruelty to animals Act passed in 1890. It is our misfortune that even today it is hardly applied in this country." That is the whole trouble. You can have any number of Acts. It is the application that matters, it is the manner in which it is put into force that matters. That is where we are lagging behind. We can have a number of statutes, enactments with any number of penal clauses. But they are all useless; we will have to go to the limbo until they are put into effect. I hope, Sir, whatever else you may become later on, you will also be in charge of the poor dumb animals who want a real supporter like you.

I am glad the hon. Minister referred to the existing section 28 with regard to religions. Section 28 says:

> "Nothing contained in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion of any community."

I am very glad you did not specify Islam, because that is not a tribute to Islam. The great Prophet, Sir—I can quote but I do not want to quote on this occasion because I have much more important things before me and I have got such talented speakers who come after me; I know Shri Warior is going to speak—if he was born in India would have been a great vegetarian. He was in Arabia. What happened was that he had to be with the nomadic people who married any number of times and had any number of wives. He brought order there. They used to walk for some distance with a lot of sheep, cut one leg of a goat, keep it bleeding and eat it. Then they used to walk another 30 miles and eat another goat. Muhammed said that they must kill by *halal* and they should not kill one animal in the presence of another animal which they were going to kill. Muhammed was a great prophet. I am not going to preach. This is hardly the forum for preaching the religious tenets. But I was only saying that he was very particular that the killing should not be in the presence of another animal; that was one point; and secondly, the jugular vein alone should be cut to bleed the animal to death. Nobody would object to humane killing.

Then with regard to the slaughter of animals, let me mention what is happening in the cities, for instance. There are abattoirs in Madras and in other cities of India. What happens there is a crying shame. The animals are left half-dead and other are dragged in. It is a tragic sight. The animals know that they are going to be killed; they cry and bleat. If only the Members of Parliament go and see what happens in a slaughter house, I take a bet: 90 per cent of them will not touch flesh afterwards. It is terrible that one should kill the animals each time in that fashion.

I want the hon. Minister to go to Ootacamund, a place which he likes very much. I hope he will take the route from Mysore—the country of

[Shri C. R. Rattabhi Raman]

Shri M. V. Krishnappa—and go to Ootacamund. What he will see there will be very interesting. From Gudalur upwards, he will find a number of cows and buffaloes. Ooty is about 7,000 ft. above sea level. From practically 1,000 feet down, these animals are driven up with long whips, they will be crawling; the lucky ones die on the way; but some of those which are not lucky have to crawl up and they get hit all the time and are pushed up and up so that the European population of Ootacamund, Coonoor and other places in the Nilgiris can have beef and all such delicacies. I am sure the Board that is sought to be established by this Bill will be a live Board and will prevent such things.

If killing is required, it must be done in a humane way. Dr. Govind Das was speaking influent Hindi. I know some Hindi, but at the end of his speech, I was as ignorant of it as I was in the beginning But I am sure he meant humane killling in the slaughter houses.

Then with regard to wild animals, that is another crying shame. I do not know why out tourist department is advertising, "Come to India for shooting". Does the tourist department of Egypt say, "Come to Egypt for shooting"? They say, "Come to Egpt and see the tombs; see the Pharaos and see Cairo." Does the tourist department of Rome say, "Come to Rome for shooting"? Does the tourist department of Greece say, "Come to Greece for shooting"? No. So, in our country, shooting of wild animals is one of the darkest aspects. As a result of shooting, what happens is, the wild buffalo in Central India has been practically shot out. The barking deer has been practically shot out. The nilgai has gone in many places. You can count the number of cheetahs that are alive in India today. But thank God, the lions are preserved—at least some of them—in Junagadh.

Shri D. C. Sharma was making a joke. In the Gir forest the lion-keepers were asked to tie donkeys to a post for the sake of tourist who could then see how a lion comes and kills the donkeys. It is not necessary, because the lions come by themselves. So, finally, they could not get donkeys there, and they were asked, Where are the donkeys"? The reply was that they had gone to Delhi. What he really meant was there was non-availability of donkeys which had gone to upper India. The real position is this. It is a crying shame to see how the animals are killed. Worse than killing is poaching. I have heard a story. A pregnant doe was shot at. It was not killed, and if it had been killed, it would have been a lucky thing. But it was oozing blood and then certain great sportsmen went up to it and cut it and took two young ones from its stomach. I do not know what else they did. Is it India? We must always observe the rules of the game. In the olden days also, there were wars and they did have wars, but they stopped for *Sandhya* in the middle of the wars. We had killings of animals but we had regulated killings in those days. But now, we see indiscriminate proching and killing and trapping. It is tragic to see how trapping is done; it is outrageous. Therefore, the law must prevent proaching, trapping and unlawful shooting. I hope the Board will tackle them affectively.

Then, I shall say something about the cruelties shown with regard to performing animals. Perhaps the House may not know these things. The other day, I was educated on this. The best way to train a small tiger or panther is to catch it young first, and then every day, beat it on its face, so that it develops fear for the trainer. In a circus, you will see that the moment an animals loses its fear for man, it is discarded and shot. It does not know why it is beaten. Some of the big Rajas—this is one of the

dark spots in the escutcheers of the Rajas and I know many of those princes—used to practise indiscriminate shooting; they tortured the animals every day, so that in the presence of man, they will do everything. And the animals are so much afraid of fire, so that a lion or tiger, when it goes through a fiery ring, it does so because it is terribly afraid of the trainer. It is not that it loves or likes the appluse of the people. No.

Shri D. C. Sharma was making some observations with regard to monkeys and bears being brought from his village. I have no objection to certain things and I quite agree that some of them are kept very well. But what happens is, some of these animals, especially bears, are so badly treated; for instance, their nostrils are clamped to some iron hoop and the nose bleeds. The bear is dragged in such condition. These animals are not fed properly. Does the hon. Member want such things to be exempted from the provisions of the Bill. I do not know. But I am sure Shri Sharma himself will not allow such things to happen. Some of the animals are kept very well. But some of them are not. Some of the monkeys are not fed at all. What one gives to the monkey trainer for the benefit of the monkey goes to the trainer himself and not to the monkey.

What about cattle? I am glad that already, the hon. Deputy Minister Shri M. V. Krishnappa has got the welfare of cattle as one of his aims and objects. But see the condition of the cattle in the cities. They have no fodder; they browse over the street and they are milked till they are dead. All sorts of cruelties are practised on them.

There is absolutely no thought at all in regard to performing animals, to which I referred earlier. We do not know what their position will be in regard to the treatment. I think that this aspect must be put within the purview of the Board and the Board must have the necessary powers in this regard.

There is one final aspect to which I would like to refer, and that is, the scientific experiments on animals. I am speaking about my views and my views are clear in this respect. I would not like to have any experiments at all. I would not have even vaccination experiments. Perhaps many here have no idea about it. In regard to vaccination, the calf is tied all the time to a post and slow punctures are made in the skin or thigh. The lymph is injected into it. The pus is collected; so that the animal would not lick the wound, its head is tied all the time, and the lymph is allowed to develop. Of course, let us not get ourselves lost in controversies. But this is the way things are done.

Many people have conscientously objected to such methods. In England, they respect the sentiments of the conscientious objectors. Vaccination material comes under this aspect of the problem. You have to read the book of Dr. Bailey, MRCP, a great physician, and according to the conclusions of a Board of great MRCPs and F.R.C.S.'s it has been declared that many of the experiments for medical and biological purposes are wholly unnecessary and wholly unsuited and that they give no data at all for humanity. That is the real position.

Some people are gloating over the Russian experiments of two heads being put on one animal. But I am sure even the Indian Communists would not approve of such experiments. Their Fatherland must stop at some point. None of them will approve of such experiments on animals. I take a bet on this. I am sure Shri Warior is going to support me on this. (*Interruptions*). But thank God, we do not have the ballistic missiles to send these animals up. I certainly hope that no man will be sent up like this though I believe some men have already been sent up in Russia. But I am sure none of us can live for one second—no man can live even for one

[Shri C. R. Rattabhi Raman]

second—beyond the terrestrial atmosphere without some protection, say, some oxygen. Anyhow, they go on experimenting and they want to know what the situation is high above. By all means let them do it. But then, these animals are being put through unnecessary torture.

Similarly with regard to chilling of animals. They stop the heart. What is taking place in medical colleges is worse. Of course, for the sake of experiment one can kill one dog, but then, for de-barking, as I said earlier, they kill several dogs. If one dog is killed as a guinea pig for experiment, there can be objection. But 20 to 25 dogs or pigs are killed, and they begin to shout and scream. They are cut, sometimes by an untrained student. In the Medical College, Madras, formerly—fortunately, we do not have such sights now—we had the IMS students. Most of them were tough men—usually Anglo-Indian. I do not want my good friend, Shri Anthony, when he reads this speech, to run away with any bad impression. There are some of the finest people in his community, there are vegetarians. I am only saying this because their main hobby in Madras was to cut the animals' legs and throw them at the trains which used to pass by the side of the laboratory. It was a great pleasure for them; they thought it was a kind of student-play.

I am very glad that this Bill has come. I have taken much more time than I had intended to. If I have allowed my emotions to run away with me, this kind House will forgive me. I am very happy that a Bill like this has come at long last, and I hope this will be the beginning. I hope this board that Shri Patil is going to form will be an effective board and will frame the necessary rules.

**Shri Mohammed Imam** (Chitaldrug): Sir, we are all agreed that we should not inflict unnecessary pain or cruelty on any animal, on our own fellow human beings. We, human beings, are credited with humanity and we have to be kind. But the human structure and the human society is such that humanity cannot exist unless a certain amount of cruelty is practised or a certain amount of pain is inflicted on other living beings. I include not only human beings, but also being in the vegetable kingdom. If we have to divest ourselves entirely of cruelty or if we are to be very kind, then I think we have to retire to remote Himalayas, live on air and water and I am sure our lives will terminate very shortly.

Man, unlike other living beings like a tree, is of such a nature that he cannot prepare his own food. For example, a plant or any vegetation prepares its own food out of the ingredients from air. But that is not the case with man. Man has to live on other living beings and in his struggle for existence, he has to inflict pain and he has to be cruel to a certain extent.

The title of this Bill, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, is a misnomer in my view, because the Bill itself legalises cruelty and advocates cruelty in certain cases. It has made a subtle distinction of inflicting pain and cruelty in necessary cases and in unnecessary cases where it should not be done. I agree with Shri Sharma that it would have been more logical if this Bill had been called as the Bill for the promotion of kindness towards animals; that would have more practicable and more logical. In fact, in western countries like England, for instance, societies are named as societies for the promotion of kindness to animals. I do not think there are societies called societies for prevention of cruelty to animals.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** They are just the same.

**Shri Mohammed Imam:** There is a lot of difference between calling an organisation as an organisation for prevention of cruelty and as one for promotion of kindness towards animals. As I have said it is impossible to eradicate or prevent cruelty completely. On the other hand, it is more logical and more acceptable by society if our aim is to promote kindness towards animals.

It is a well-known fact that every day millions of fish are caught, thrown out of the sea and allowed to suffocate and die, because we need them. Everyday hundreds of sheep and fowl are slaughtered, because we need them. If we believe in the theory that the plant kingdom is endowed with life and feeling—I am a student of botany and I know that plants feel as acutely as any other animal—every day we have to live on vegetation. Similarly, we cannot get on unless our cattle are harnessed for purposes of ploughing. Unless they are worked to the maximum extent, there would not be any food and the Food Minister will have a big problem for solution.

So, we are in the midst of cruelty. I submit that this distinction between necessary cruelty and unnecescruelty may lead to confusion and complications. It may lead to harassment of innocent people by officers who may be entrusted with the function of preventing cruelty. In the first place, I must state that this Bill is more or less sentimental, rather than practical. I am afraid for the the money we have to spend, the corresponding result will be very little. It is intended that a board should function throughout the country. The board will be appointed under the chairmanship of the Director of Forestry and some members will be associated with him. Their jurisdiction will extend throughout the country. They have to appoint the necessary number of officers; they have to create a branch in every State and village, because this cruelty or offence will be going on in every nook and corner of the country.

I want to ask, will it ever be possible for this board to tackle this problem effectively. They have to appoint a number of officers in every State, taluk and village. That means Government will have to spend a lot of money. It will be a big drain on the exchequer. I do not know if the Ministry has worked out how much cost will have to be incurred by the Government if this Act has to be implemented.

In the course of implementation, this Act might lead to harassment of the poor peasants and other innocent persons. Sub-clause (1) of clause 11 lays down that over-riding, overloading, over-driving, over-working, etc. will be considered as cruel actions. If we study what is happening throughout the country, how the cattle and other beings are treated, under this clause, it is easy for an unscrupulous officer to harass or to exploit every person who will be in charge of an animal or cattle. The ryots have to make use of their cattle for growing purposes from morning till evening for a fixed number of hours. Any person may go to him and say "Look here, you are over-working or over-driving your cattle; so, you are guilty". Or, take the case of a tongawala. He may be driving his tonga from Delhi to New Delhi with four persons. Any person may go to him and say "you are over-loading your vehicle".

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I do not know whether Shri Imam is aware of the rubber-tyred bullock carts which creak when they go, creak when they go, heavily loden. Some of the bullocks die on the way but some of them are not lucky and they do not die.

**Shri Modammed Imam:** I am speaking about the ordinary ryot or peasant. Because, the rubber tyre bullock carts are not found anywhere. This Act is applicable not only in cities but throughout India. It is

[Shri Mohamned Imam]

applicable to every village. So, I am speaking from the point of view of a villager. Everyday I have to make use of my cattle and I have to carry loads of merchandise. Also, I have to take persons from one place to another. It is very easy for any person who is entrusted with the responsibility of administering the law to harass me and he can book me under all these clauses. I think clause (1) (a) is a very dangerous clause, because it says: If any person:

> "beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering or causes or, being the owner permits, any animal to be so treated."

he is deemed to have committed an offence. Under this clause anybody who makes use of a cattle, ox or a horse can be booked and the onus of providing that he has not ill-treated the animal or caused any pain to it is on the owner himself. So, my submission is that this Bill serves not to eradicate cruelty but to help unscrupulous officers to unnecessarily harass the poor people, whose main source of subtenance and livelihood will be their animal which they have been owning.

It is odd to think that the owner of an animal will always treat it unkindly, especially when it is his main source of sustenance. For example, I am a farmer myself and I own a pair of bullocks and I feed them well. Any person who owns a cattle or horse has a greater interest in his animal than anybody else. It is rather unfair to doubt that a man will be unkind to his own animal.

Then I come to the question of performing animals. Many people have trained wild animals and domesticated them. When they are domesticated they should not be termed as wild animals. Instances were given of monkeys and bears. It is true that the owners of these animals take very good care of them, and they give some amusement also to children and others. But if this law is strictly and implicitly applied, it will be very difficult for them to maintain these animals or to make use of them in the manner they intend to make use of them. Or, take the case of a snake-charmer. He has got a number of cobras which he has captured and which he has confined to a small basket. If you treat this as an act of cruelty he will also be liable to punishment. I think even the killing of a snake may be considered as an act of cruelty.

I now come to the point raised by Shri Amjad Ali. It is very good of the Minister that he has allowed some lattitude regarding the killing of animals in a religious way. He has permitted that though it may amount to such an amount of cruelty if the old practices are continued. That comes under clause 28. But clause 30 raised some doubts. I think that clause by itself is quite unnecessary and it need not be retained. Because, clause 28 permits certain religious communities to kill the goats in the manner prescribed by religion. But clause 30 lays down that when the skin of the body is adhering to the skin of the head then the presumption is that cruelty has been committed. I do not know with what object this clause has been retained. It is true that according to the procedure prescribed by *halal* the entire skin is not severed. That is done because we must inflict the minimum possible pain to the animal which is subject to *halal*. Under the theory we cut only that portion as is necessary to kill the animal, and it is presumed that when one cuts the gullet and thyroid gland then the animal becomes helpes and unconscious. So, the retention of this clause creates unnecessary complication. Because, clause 28 only prescribe the mode of killing it and under clause 30(a) there is a burden on the person who

kills like that to prove that it is not cruelty. So, they seem to be inconsistent and it is desirable that clause 30 should be taken away, as no useful purpose will be served by it.

I now come to the animals that are used in the case of experiments. I am amused by the argument put forward by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. He seems to be of the opinion that no animal should be subject to any kind of experiments by scientists. It is a well-known fact that humanity would have disappeared, at least half of its population would have been depleted if the modern system of vaccination had not been discovered. Vaccination has been discovered by having recourse to experiments on young calves.

**An hon. Member:** There is herbal vaccination also.

**Shri Mohammed Imam:** I do not believe that it is such a cruel experiment. It is good both for the calf and for the human being. Again, many persons would have become victims of rabies if experiments had not been carried out on dogs and necessary antidote had not been found. Similarly, many human lives have been saved as a result of experiments on living beings. The entire scientific study is based on experiment. First of all, experiment is carried on on a cockroach, then on a frong, then a rabbit and then, if necessary, on some other animals. These are essential ingredients of biological and zoological study. In the science of medicine and in the science of biology, there cannot be any advance unless these experiments are carried on on these animals. But, here, I am of the opinion that the entire discretion must be left to the scientist, to the doctors who are in charge of it. In the interests of humanity, we should not put any impediment in their way. We should not come in their way and hinder the good work that they are trying to do. The entire advancement of science, advances in medicine and so many other facilities that are now available for the welfare of humanity are the results of experiment. So, I submit, so far as this aspect is concerned, there must be as little interference as possible from the Government. I find some restrictions have been imposed. They are going to form a Committee, and that committee will determine as to what animals are to be used, how they are to be used and whether they are to be used or not. I do not know how a committee consisting of civilians, consisting of persons who are not scientists, can decide whether a certain animal is needed for an experiment or whether it should be carried on or not. It is quite possible that if these provisions are rigidly enforced, the advance of science may be retarded. I am of the opinion that no impediment should be placed in their way. Our scientists—after all, they are medical men and they are humane—should be given the entire discretion as to what to do in such a matter and there should not be any interference from the State.

With these words, I have to say that this Bill, though desirable, is not practical. It will result more, as I said, in increased expenditure to the Government. It is very difficult to enforce such Bills. They will create a lot of confusion and they will give occasions to unscrupulous officers to exploit the poor innocent people who have to carry on their avocation making use of their cattle and other animals.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** (गुड़गांव) : सभापति महोदय, मानवीय जीवन में पशुओं का एक बहुत बड़ा स्थान है । पशुओं के साथ जो निर्दयतापूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाता है, उस पर रोक लगाने के लिये राज्यसभा में श्रीमती रुक्मिणी अरुंडेल ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया उस के लिये मैं इस मूल विधेयक की प्रेरिका श्रीमती अरुंडेल को और भारत सरकार को इस दृष्टि से धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने मूक पशुओं के साथ जो निर्दयतापूर्ण व्यवहार किया जा रहा

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

है उस की रोकथाम के लिये इस सदन में यह विधेयक उपस्थित किया है । परन्तु साथ ही साथ इस विधेयक में जो कुछ न्यूनतायें हैं, उन की ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

इस विधेयक में आप ने इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि पशुओं के साथ इस प्रकार के निर्दयतापूर्ण व्यवहारों पर रोक लगाई जाये जिससे आवश्यकता से अधिक उन पर बोझ न लादा जाये, आवश्यकता से अधिक समय होने पर उन से काम न लिया जाये, बीमारी की अवस्था में उन से काम न लिया जाये । जहां इस विधेयक में इन सब बातों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है, वहां इस विधेयक की सब से बड़ी त्रुटि यह है कि पशुओं को पीटे जाने, समय से अधिक काम लेने, आवश्यकता से अधिक बोझ लादने आदि बातों पर तो हम प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं, इन मूक प्राणियों को हम इस निर्दयता से तो बचाना चाहते हैं, परन्तु जो पशुओं की धड़ाधड़ हत्या हो रही है, उस के लिये इस विधेयक में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार सरकारी बैंचों से इस प्रकार की चर्चायें आई हैं जिन के बारे में मुझे दुःख के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है कि जो पशु अनुपयोगी हो चुके हैं, यदि उन का वध हो जाये तो उस में हम को दो दृष्टियों से आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये । एक तो यह कि अनुपयोगी पशु जो उपयोगी पशु हैं उनके हिस्से का चारा खा जाते हैं इसलिये उनका वध कर दिया जाये । पहली बात के सम्बन्ध में मेरा नम्रता पूर्ण निवेदन यह है कि गांधी जी ने इस संबंध में कुछ पहले एक सुझाव दिया था, कि जो पशु वृद्ध हो जाता है वह वृद्ध होने के पश्चात् अनुपयोगी नहीं होता । उनका कहना यह था कि वृद्ध पशु भी, उस की वृद्धावस्था में उस पर जितना व्यय किया जाता है, उस से अधिक मनुष्य समाज को दे देता है । वृद्ध होने के पश्चात् यह सही है कि उस की सन्तान उत्पन्न करने की शक्ति समाप्त हो जाती है, या दूध आदि देने की शक्ति समाप्त हो जाती है, लेकिन वृद्ध पशु वृद्धावस्था में भी अपने गोबर से, अपने मूत्र से, खाल से, हड्डी से इतना देता है कि हम उस पर उतना व्यय नहीं करते । लेकिन इसके साथ ही गांधी जी ने जिस समय यह सुझाव दिया था उस समय यह भी कहा था कि यह सरकार का काम है कि जो अनुपयोगी पशु हैं उनके लिये गोसदन बनाये, और इस प्रकार के गोसदनों में अनुपयोगी पशुओं को रक्खा जाये । हम सामूहिक रूप से उनका पालन और रक्षण की व्यवस्था करें । यों भी जिस समय कोई व्यक्ति वृद्ध हो जाता है और किसी सरकारी सर्विस या दूसरे स्थान से रिटायर होता है तो शासन का यह नियम है कि वृद्धावस्था में उसे पेंशन दी जाती है । पूछा यह जाता है कि अब उसको क्यों पेंशन दी जा रही है जब वह मनुष्य सरकार के किसी काम के लिये उपयोगी नहीं है ? उस समय यह युक्ति दी जाती है कि युवावस्था में उसने हमारी सेवा की है तो नैतिकता का तकाजा है कि वृद्धावस्था में हम उस की सेवा करें । क्या यही उक्ति इन पशुओं के बारे में लागू नहीं होती जिन्होंने युवावस्था में हमारे हल जोते हैं, युवावस्था में दूध दिया है, युवावस्था में बछड़े और बछड़ियां दिये हैं और पशु समाज की वृद्धि की है । अगर यह पशु वृद्ध होने के पश्चात् पेंशन के रूप में थोड़ा बहुत दाना घास चाहते हैं तो आप उनकी इस पेंशन को भी रोकना चाहते हैं । लेकिन जहां तक पशुओं पर निर्दयतापूर्ण व्यवहार का प्रश्न है, सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित तो हुआ लेकिन बड़ी देर के पश्चात् क्योंकि मानव समाज के ज्ञान का जो आदि ग्रंथ वेद हैं, उसमें भी पशुओं के प्रति निर्दयता के निवारण के संबंध में व्यवस्थायें की गई हैं ।

एक और बात जिसे या तो आपने इस विधेयक को ड्राफ्ट करते समय ध्यान में नहीं

रक्खा या फिर जानबूझ कर उसकी उपेक्षा की है । यहां दिल्ली में ही पशुओं के साथ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था चल रही है कि जो ग्वाले पशुओं का पालन कर रहे हैं और उनसे दूध ले कर बाजारों तक पहुंचाते हैं, वे भी उनके साथ बहुत निर्दयतापूर्ण व्यवहार करते हैं । मैं एक बार अपने मित्र की दूकान पर, जो कि केमिस्ट हैं, बैठा हुआ था । सायंकाल के समय एक ग्वाला आया और कहने लगा कि भैंसों वाला इंजेक्शन दे दो । भैंसों वाला इंजेक्शन सुन कर मेरे कान खड़े हुये और मेरे मित्र के भी कान खड़े हुये । जब उसने जेब से निकाल कर एक रुपया दिया तो मैंने उनसे पूछा यह कैसा इंजेक्शन है । पता यह लगा कि जो गाय या भैंस दिक्कत से दूध देती है उसे दूध देने से पांच मिनट पहले इंजेक्शन लगा दिया जाता है । परिणाम यह होता है कि जितना दूध होता है वह भैंस के स्तनों में उतर आता है । बिना इंजेक्शन के जो भैंस सवा सेर या दो सेर दूध देती है, इंजेक्शन लगाने के बाद उसका सारा दूध लिया जा सकता है । परिणाम यह होता है कि उसका जो बच्चा है वह उसी प्रकार भूख से तड़पता रह जाता है । हमारे ज्ञान ग्रंथों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें हैं, जैसे कि मांस खाने वालों के लिये हैं, उसी प्रकार मानव जाति के आदि ग्रंथ वेद में लिखा है :

"यः मानुषेण ऋविषा समंकत
यो अघ्न्येन पशुना यातुधान :
यो अघ्न्याया हरनि क्षीर मग्ने
तेषां शीर्षाणि हरसापि वश्च ।"

इसका अभिप्राय यह है कि जो गऊ घोड़े या इस प्रकार के पशुओं का मांस खाते हैं या और किसी प्रकार के मांस का सेवन करते हैं, जहां उनको दंड दिया जाये वहां उन लोगों को भी दंड दिया जाये जो दूध देने वाले पशुओं का इतना दूध निकाल लेते हैं कि उनके बच्चे तड़पते रह जायें । उनके लिये भी दंड की व्यवस्था का विधान किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि पशुओं के प्रति निर्दयता के निवारण के संबंध में जो यह विधेयक सदन में आया है और हम उन मूक प्राणियों के संबंध में विचार कर रहे हैं, तो इस प्रकार के विषयों पर भी उसे लागू किया जाये । लेकिन इस विधेयक में सब से बड़ी न्यूनता है, जिसकी ओर थोड़ा सा संकेत डा० गोविन्द दास जी ने भी किया था, परन्तु मैं विस्तार से कहना चाहता हूं । इस विधेयक में इस प्रकार की धारा नहीं है कि धर्म के नाम पर जो वध होते हैं, धर्म के नाम पर जो हत्यायें होती हैं, उन पर भी किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये । संभव है कि माननीय कृषि मंत्री इस विधेयक में इस प्रकार की धारा लाते समय इसलिये हिचक गये हों कि सरकार धार्मिक व्यवस्थाओं में हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहती । लेकिन मुझे आप इस बात के कहने की आज्ञा देंगे कि जब और दूसरी प्रकार की धार्मिक व्यवस्थाओं में सरकार हस्तक्षेप करती है तो इस विधेयक में ऐसा करने से क्यों हिचकना चाहिये । अभी हाल में एक विधेयक रिलीजस ट्रस्ट्स की प्रापर्टी के संबंध में सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजा गया है जिसके द्वारा धार्मिक व्यवस्थाओं में हस्तक्षेप होगा । उस विधेयक का उद्देश्य है कि किस प्रकार इन ट्रस्टों के धन का उपयोग किया जाये आदि । तो यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इन व्यवस्थाओं में सरकार हस्तक्षेप कर सकती है तो जो धर्म के नाम पर इस प्रकार का वध चल रहा है उसके लिये इस विधेयक में कोई धारा क्यों नहीं आ सकती । यह इस विधेयक की एक बहुत बड़ी न्यूनता है कि जो धर्म के नाम पर पशुओं का वध होता है उसको रोकने के लिये कोई धारा इसमें नहीं है ।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए एक विशेष विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । वह यह है कि जहां आपने अमुक पशुओं के सम्बन्ध में निर्दयता निवारण के लिए इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था की है, वहां हमको इस विषय में गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे देश का मूल आधार कृषि है और कृषि का

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

मूल आधार गोधन है । इसलिए हमको गोवध को रोकने पर भी बल देना चाहिए । मैंने कुछ बूचड़खानों में अपनी इन अभागी आंखों से गायों का वध होते देखा है । मैंने हैदराबाद के कसाईखाने में देखा है कि किस प्रकार गायों का वध किया जाता है । अगर गाय सीधी खड़ी होती है तो एक कसाई उसकी ठोड़ी के नीचे हाथ लगाता है, एक उसकी गरदन पर हाथ लगाता है और एक कमर पर हाथ लगाता है । उन लोगों को गाय के कमजोर अंगों का कुछ ऐसा ज्ञान है कि वह उसकी गरदन को इस तरह झटका देते हैं कि उसकी गरदन टूट कर कमर पर आ जाती है और वह गिर जाती है । फिर छुरी से उसकी गरदन काटी जाती है और वह बहुत देर तक पड़ी सिसकती रहती है । मैंने उन लोगों से पूछा कि तुम इस प्रकार क्यों मारते हो कि यह इतनी देर तक सिसकती रहती है, एक दम ही क्यों नहीं मार देते, तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर हम इसको एक दम मार दें तो इसका चमड़ा मुलायम नहीं रहेगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के वध को तुरन्त बन्द किया जाना चाहिए । मैं तो समझता था कि जहां कृषि मंत्री पशुओं के प्रति की जाने वाली निर्दयता के निवारण की व्यवस्था करेंगे वहां इस प्रकार की निर्दयता को भी रोकने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं उनको भगवान तिलक के कुछ वचन स्मरण कराना चाहता हूं । जब देश परतंत्र था और देश में गोकशी के प्रश्न को ले कर बड़ा आंतरिक झगड़ा होता था, उस समय श्री बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने लखनऊ में कहा था कि हम दोनों को मिल कर अंग्रेजों को बाहर निकालने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए । जिस दिन देश स्वतंत्र हो जाएगा उस दिन एक कलम से गोकशी को बन्द कर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन आज हमको स्वतंत्र हुए १३ वर्ष हो गए हैं लेकिन मुझे कृषि मंत्री जी से यह कहते हुए कष्ट होता है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में गोवध जारी है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां वह पशुओं के प्रति की जाने वाली निर्दयता को रोकना चाहते हैं वहां पशुवध को और विशेषकर गोवध को भी रोकने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । तभी आने वाली पीढ़ियां उनकी आभारी होंगी ।

**Dr. Melkote** (Raichur): Let me at the outset congratulate the sponsor of this move, Shrimati Rukmani Arundale.

I am aware this is a piece of social legislation, and the extent to which we could enact on this subject depends upon the extent to which people used to accept the law regulating it.

There are two aspects of this question: cruelty and killing. While humane methods of dealing with animals, kindness etc., are laudable objectives, the killing of animals is a thing which I abhor. I at one time felt that I should table an amendment which would negative this Act altogether, but then I thought I would not be correct because the first part of it, kindness to animals or prevention of cruelty, is laudable and I support that aspect of the Bill. The second aspect of it, killing, is also a factor prevalent in society today, and if I oppose it, possibly society will not heed me. Even so, I have an opportunity to explain why the killing of animals should not be resorted to.

There are very many people who have spoken at vegetarian and various other conferences, but to me it

appears that the principle behind vegetarianism has been forgotten. Shri Mohammed Imam just now said that in this world everything has life. There is nothing that has no life or consciousness and therefore the life of anything that we eat, vegetable or animal, has life.

जीवा: जीवस्य जीवनम

i.e., from out of life to life is begotten. While that is so, what is the objective? While cruelty can be minimised, killing is the greatest cruelty, and to speak of being humane there is a meaningless affair. If any part of the world has a considerable section of vegetarians it is India. Even so, even here, it is only 2 or 3 per cent who are strictly vegetarian. The other have a selective choice. Either they are vegetarians, or non-vegetarians.

How did this principle evolve? Has it merely an emotional content or is there any science behind it? If one examines it from the scientific point of view one would find that the whole of the animal kingdom—and man is the highest type of animal—can be divided into two broad categories, animals that lead an active existence in life during day-time, and animals that lead an active existence during night-time. All animals that lead an active existence during night-time, without exception, are meat-eating; they would not even touch a bit of grass. All animals that lead an active life during day-time are all vegetarians without exception, and they do not touch even a bit of meat. This is a natural law. And man is the highest type of animal. The difference between these two types of animals is in the food content that they take; out takes vegetarian food, while the other takes animal food.

And what are the different characteristics that have developed between these two types of animals? The night animal is secretive in nature; it is violent in nature, is selfish in nature, and has a pack instinct, whereas the day animal is non-secrective, non-violent and unselfish and goes about in herds. How did this come about in animals which have only instinct and no reason about them to go about.

The fact is this that in this world the vegetable life, the population of vegetables, is plenty, whereas animal life is sparse. Animals move, but vegetation is stationary and remains at one place. These two factors, namely sparsity of population of animals and motivity, and plenty of vegetable life and its fixation to one place have developed two different characteristics in the two types of animals that I have mentioned.

How has this been brought about? If one animal has to eat another animal, no animal would remain at one place to be caught and eaten, but it would go away. But the animal has got to satisfy its hunger only by eating another animal. Therefore, willy-nilly, it has got to catch another animal, and it catches it by secretive methods. It secretively watches and pounces upon its prey. When it catches it, violence is involved, because it has got to kill it; the hunger that is gnawing in its stomach is so much that the animal does not mind a certain amount of violence. When it starts eating the idea of, 'myself and my children' comes first because it does not know when it would get food again; that is how it develops. Therefore, these types of animals go about at best in small packs; one pack of wolves fight another pack of wolves and so on. This is how the character of the night animals has been developed.

In the case of the day-time animals, however, since vegetation is stationary and plenty of it is also available, secretiveness is unnecessary, violence is unnecessary, and selfishness is also unnecessary, and, therefore, these animals could go together in bigger groups or herds. So, the day-time

[Dr. Melkote]

animals move together in big groups, because they thing of one world, whereas the night animals go in small groups, each against the other, with one pack of wolves fighting another pack of wolves.

In the case of thinking man, I do not know why a change has taken place. When man was evolved, he started as a cannibal. Monkey is supposed to be the next lowest to man, and monkey is vegetarian. But, in man who comes next higher, there seems to have been a retrogression, in evolution because man again became a cannibal. Why he became like that, it is impossible for me to say, but that is a fact. But thinking man in India, considering this aspect of the question and thinking that there should be one world which has to bring all men together, have evolved this formula that the best method of eating food is to take vegetable life, which is not so highly evolved as the animal life. That was how vegetarianism in diet came in India. It is this aspect of the question that today even scientists who are progressive are oppreciating. There are a number of experiments that we have to conduct on animals. But, now, X-ray, electronic and other instruments are coming up, which do not necessitate the use of animals for experimentation where cruelty is involved. Even so, we are still lagging behind in those techniques. How our ancients found out these things is beyond me to say. But a time may come when this kind of cruelty may not be necessary. But I wanted to place before this House this aspect of cruelty to animals, particularly in regard to killing for food. I am personally against it. But, as I said, this is a social law and we can only go to the extent that the country would permit us. So while this measure that is to be enacted is certainly progressive, and hence I welcome it, I wanted to place before this House my views with regard to the killing of animals for food.

16 hrs.

**Shri T. Subramanyam** (Bellary): I congratulate Shrimati Rukmini Arundale and Shri S. K. Patil on this piece of legislation. I welcome this Bill and accord it full support. But, no doubt, it has got some shortcomings.

The basic approach of this Bill is compassion for animals. One hon. Member referred to the definition of 'animals' in clause 2:

> "'animal' means any living creature other than a human being".

No doubt, if it is interpreted too literally, it will lead to something very absurd. But when we have got to deal with a subject which has a universal scope, we can only take up the subject-matter which is relevant to our discussion and then proceed. The basic approach is compassion for animals or kindness to animals. One hon. Member suggested that the title of this Bill should not be as it is, 'Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill'. It should not be so. It should be 'Promotion of Compassion to Animals Bill'. It means the same thing; prevention of cruelty to animals and promotion of compassion towards animals are like the two sides of a medal. If a man is compassionate towards animals, it naturally leads him to a stage when he finds it impossible to commit acts of cruelty.

In this context, I would like to mention that the great *Ramayana* of Valmiki was born out of this feeling of compassion. Valmiki saw one female bird, *crounch*, which was shot by a cruel hunter. It fell down screaming and the male bird came and began to weep. This created a sense of acute compassion in sage Valmiki and that feeling of compassion was the inspiration for beginning his *Ramayana*. That is how we learn. Therefore, our very ancestors, the Buddha, Rishes or other saints, sages and prophets, have all promoted this feeling. It is a humanising process. We owe

it to ourselves to pass such a piece of legislation.

Originally, only the larger cities were able to enforce the laws included in this Bill. Now it is sought to be extended to the whole of India, rural and urban. Therefore, we should welcome this legislation.

This Bill proposes to constitute an Animal Welfare Board. One hon. Member said that it is of a negative character. It is not entirely so, because clause 4 says that the Board is for the promotion of animal welfare generally and for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering. Therefore, it also contemplates steps for positive acts of promotion of animal welfare. For instance, the Board may make recommendations to local authorities for protecting these animals by providing with troughs, places of shade and so on. Therefore, it has the aspect of promoting positive welfare of animals also.

Another function of the Board is to keep under constant study amendments. Of course, as it stands, the Bill has some defects. It is difficult to say where necessary injury ends and unnecessary injury begins. In this margin of fine shades, it is difficult to pinpoint all the unnecessary injury which ought to be prevented. But, towards that end, this Animal Welfare Board has been constituted to keep under constant study the necessary amendments to be made in this Act and also to advise Government and the local authorities to take steps to give effect to and implement the provisions of this Act.

A definite responsibility is sought to be fixed upon the owners of these animals. That is a good thing, because, in many places, we find these owners simply allow the animals to go astray as they like. These cattle and dogs are allowed to stray and cause any amount of mischief. Some of them may have disease. That is sought to be prevented by this.

Then, mutilation is also sought to be prevented. I have seen in some places some beggars taking small cows with a foot imbedded in the flesh. That is, the foot of another animal is cut and a small opening is made at the back of the animal and it is put there and some sort of bandage is tied and it becomes part of the organism. Then they exploit it at shandys and market places and try to show it as something extraordinary and exploit innocent people. This sort of thing is sought to be prevented by this Bill. Therefore, there is a definite provision to prevent mutilation.

My hon. friend Shri Imam said that it gives scope for unscrupulous officers to deal harshly with people. It is true. Any legislation of this kind is subject to such risks. But, then, the Animal Welfare Board can frame appropriate rules to prevent such unscrupulous and harsh implementation of the provisions of the Act. It is a question of choice between two evils and a balance of convenience. Either you must have a law or no law at all. It is better to have a law; at the same time, enforce the powers in such a manner that they are exercised to cause minimum risk to the citizens of this country.

Reference has been made to the experiments that are necessary for scientific study. Even there, the object is not to prevent altogether such experiments being carried on. There is no such total ban at all.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is only unnecessary cruelty that is prevented.

**Shri T. Subramanyam:** Unnecessary harm to these animals is sought to be prevented. We expect also those people who carry on these experiments to carry them out in a humane and compassionate manner. I do not think they are of a sadist temperament. There should be no fear or apprehension that the Act will be used to retard the progress of science or scientific research.

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

With regard to performing animals a word has been said. The main idea is to prevent unnecessary injury. Taking it by and large, I accord full support to the Bill; in spite of the shortcomings I welcome this measure and congratulate Shri S. K. Patil for having brought forward this Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Warior.

**Shri Warior** (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take too much time at the fag end of the day.....

**Mr. Chairman:** Not much time left either.

**Shri Warior:** I am conscious of that limitation. But I will mention only two points because I had occasion....

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Sir, we had saved about two hours out of the previous Bills. We can utilise the rest of the day for this because there are many speakers who are anxious to take part in this discussion.

**Shri C. R. Pat'abhi Raman:** There may be a general discussion. When the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair.....

**Mr. Chairman:** I will look into the proceedings.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** At least three hours may be given. There are many persons who are desirous.....

**Shri S. K. Patil:** The time allotted is three hours. The Deputy-Speaker put it to the House that if the amendments are not taken this can go on. This sort of discussion was not there originally. It forms part of the three hours.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** We would like it to go beyond three hours.

**Shri Warior:** I had occasion to submit my observations even at the time this Bill was introduced in this House for the first time and before it went to the Select Committee. At present I am only pointing out or emphasising two points, about which also I had occasion to mention at that time. The first thing is about the definition of the word "cruelty", and the second is about the authority given to the executive for implementing this legislation.

Sir, many speakers here have mentioned that it is very difficult to define the word "cruelty"—I am not going into the point of defining the word "animals" and I leave it to other speakers—and that it is undefinable. That may be correct to some extent if the approach to this problem is very sentimental, emotional, philosophical or religious. But we are not in that plane today and it is not necessary to import all those things here.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** Sir, I rise to a point of order. It has been previously ruled that the approach to the Chair has got to be strictly discouraged. Now I find that Members from the Congress Benches approach you making the neibhourhood of the Chair into a melee. That takes away the dignity of the Chair. We derive our dignity from you. Therefore, that ruling should be strictly enforced and this practice of approaching the Chair in this manner should be discouraged.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I am surprised. Sir, at the point raised by my hon. friend. You are the best judge, Sir, and you may tell him what happened.

**Mr. Chairman:** There is no point of order in this.

**Shri Warior:** This Bill is more or less the outcome of the report of an enquiry. In that report, which I have with me, on page 16, the facts about a study that was made of the then existing Act are given. There are certain definitions given of this word "cruelty". It is said there:

> "A study of Appendix VII will reveal that the various enactments in force in different parts of

British India sought to punish the following acts of cruelty to animals."

I went through all these definitions These are very definite and specific acts of cruelty. It is not as undefined or vague as it is put in the present enactment. Why is it that it was so real and specific in those Acts and it is so unreal and philosophic in the present one? I am unable to understand the reasons for this. Unless we look into this matter more carefully we will not be able to find out the root of this change over.

In that report, the committe itself has observed that those former enactments throughout British India had their limitations. Even now under this Bill, as Shri Patil has been pleased to say, there are limitations. This is not an ideal Bill, because cruelty is such a thing in India, as elsewhere, which cannot be defined in general terms. Only certain specific acts that are going on, that are rampant, that are practised by a large section of the population can be included under "cruelty" in a legislation. As Shri Amjad Ali has been saying, hitting of a mosquito or pinning a bug cannot be brought in a legislation. That is true, but we have to stick to the realities of the situation and assess what is going on in our country and then, as far as possible, bring in a legislation in which we can put all this in a specific way, because there is always a danger in indefinite definitions. When the definitions are not very specific, it is difficult even for the authorities to proceed, even if the onus of proof is on the prosecuted or on the prosecutor, and it is difficult for the deciding magistrate or the judiciary to pinpoint the guilt and the offences and also punish the person if punishment is called for. Hence, I would also say that on the basis of the former enactment, we should have looked into this matter more carefully and we should not have brought in an omnibus definition. It was a that point that I had stressed when I made my observations in the earlier deliberations which we had in this House. At that time, the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair, and he was also helpful in intervening and passing some references on that matter.

I had then referred to section 11 which says:

> "(a) beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering or causes or, being the owner permits, any animal to be so treated; or".

Of couse, an owner wll not be always kicking or beating or make injuries on the animal unless he is much worse than the animal itself. But there are owners in this country who cannot but resort to these things. I do not know about the model farm of which Shri M. V. Krishnappa has been telling us the other day, but ordinarily, in our fields, we see all these things going on. It cannot but be so, because the owner himself is half-starved or halfnaked. How can he be expected not to beat his cow which is generally quarter-starved or completely starved or his buffalo which he employes in his field? So, it is unreal as far as the existing conditions are concerned. I am not for beating any cows or buffaloes. You know the tail of the buffalo is twisted. Otherwise, the animal would not move. What can you do? That is the problem with the peasant. We have seen that: not that the peasant likes that the tail should be broken, but that is the only accelerator for the animal to move on. That is the real problem. There are cruelties and cruelties, but they are not mentioned here.

For instance, I should like to tell my North Indian friends a form of cruelty which is practised in my part of the country. Of course, it is fading away gradually. For the *Yaga*, there is one way of killing the goats. All

[Shri Warior]

the nine holes or the outlets of the animal—that is, the *navadwaras*—are held tightly by the people, and the animal is suffocated until it dies. It is a *Yaga*, a ceremony. It is a religious thing prescribed by our Vedas. Then, after the killing, the animal is roasted and the best portion of the animal—I do not know which is the best portion—or the most edible portion or the most delicate portion is taken out and the *karmi*, the man who performs the *Yaga*, eats it. He is a superior Brahmin and he gets a great promotion and is upgraded. This practice is in vogue even now in Kerala. The Namboodiris perform such *Yagas*. If this Bill had provided that such *Yagas* should not be performed, I can understand. You must be specific. Be clear; be definite. Definitions like kicking, howling, taking the animal by horns, etc. should not be brought in like this, because they are so unreal.

Another point is about the experiments which have been mentioned. A raja in order to please an European Governor sometime back, before 1947, of course, brought a tamed elephant from the forest, put it before the bada *saheb* and shot it for pleasure's sake. This raja has got rajaship at both ends of his name, just like the hand-pounder. Such things should not be allowed. Even now our cattle life is going down too much. If you go to Thekkadi in Periyar region in the high hills of the Western Ghats, you will see how beautifully they have kept the wild game in natural condition. If natural conditions are disturbed, let us put an end to that.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** In Madras and Mysore, there are definite Acts preventing animal sacrifice.

**Shri Warior:** I was referring only to Kerala and not to Madras or Mysore. Only recently a neighbour of mine, a *namboodri* performed this *yaga*. That is why I said it is fading, but still it is there. These cruelties which are practised in this way must be brought in definite terms under the Bill; then only we can take action upon them.

The other day we had a discussion about fodder and Shri Krishnappa gave a lucid picture of the cattle wealth of this country. I went to the Delhi pounds to get some good breeds from here to be transported to Kerala. We are told, after the milking period, the cow is left alone and all these cows become the responsibility of the Government. If the Railway Ministry also co-operates in giving us some concessional rates, much of the cows can be transported.

**Shri M. V. Krishnnappa:** They are given concession. 20 M.P.s have taken cattle.

**Shri Warior:** Then there are other household domestic animals. What shall we do with them? It is not a question of sentiment and emotion. Of course, nobody wants to kill anything, including bugs, unnecessarily. What about cows and buffaloes? Either you *emaciate* them or starve them to death or do something else. I do not know what should be done with them. But the fodder and other problems will be always demanding some stern action for this. Now, that is not cruelty coming within the ambit of this Bill, I mean, leaving the cow to find its own food, eating paper and whatever comes in its way, because it does not get proper food. This problem is very important.

There are certain killings in our place, for example, the killing of the pork. A hole is dug in the earth and the pork will be put into it. Only the head portion will remain outside and the pork is beaten to death. This is a cruel and inhuman treatment which we cannot stand. But why not the municipalities provide better abattoirs? Why not they provide electric abattoirs. It is not killing alone.

Killing as such cannot be taken as an abstract subject.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Pigs are electrocuted first in civilized countries.

**Shri Warior:** I konw that is done in civilised countries.

**Shri Amjad Ali:** India is not civilized to that extent.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** They are stunned first before they are killed.

**Shri Warior:** India has not reached that stage where we can have all this. I know there was a case where the owner of a dog was riding his motor-bike and his dog was running behind on the road. The dog was not able to keep pace with him and still he speeded up. The S.P.C.A. gentleman was seeing all this and he at once stopped the motor bike and prosecuted him, because he has made the dog, which has such loyalty to its owner, to run at such speed unnecessarily. I can understand that being treated as a cruelty in a civilized country. But here things are quite different. That is the sum and substance of my contention. There should not be any ill-treatment or cruelty to animals. But, at the same time, if these are not related in specific terms in an enactment to the conditions obtaining here, then the question of harassment will come in.

I have quoted the other day the story of how the order of a Raja was taken by a clever and ingenious fellow to amass a great amount of wealth. When that person went to the Raja for some job, the Raja asked him to go to the shores of Arabian sea and count the waves. He went to the shore and started counting. He would not allow a sigle canoe or ship to go near the barour, because that will disturb the waves, and he had a *pucca* order for the counting of waves by the Raja. So, for every canoe and ship he will take money. Then he built a palace even bigger than that of the Raja, in front of the palace of the Raja. The Raja asked his Diwan "Whose palace is coming up in front of mine?" The Diwan replied "It is of that person whom you asked to count the waves". The Raja was surprised how the counting of waves could help a person to make money. Then the Raja knew that even the counting of waves could help a person in getting money.

The same will be the effect of this enactment, if we cannot properly enforce it and if we entrust it in the hands of unscruplous people. They will unnecessarily harass people. Now, under this law, anybody can search the house of anybody or any shed. Even at an earlier stage I had pointed out that even in civilized countries the prevention of cruelty to animals is not entrusted to police officers and it is entrusted only to humanitarian associations. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are operating in many of the civilized countries and they also take up these cases, as they are bound to under the law. But they do not resort to the harassment of the poor people, consciously or unconsciously, by entering their houses. Under this Act even the policemen are empowered to enter the house of a peasant.

Now, 80 per cent of our people are peasants owning cattle. There will not be a single peasant who has not got a pair of bullocks. If he has got a poor and famished cow or buffalow the police can prosecute him. So, what I say is this; make the conditions of the people better first. Before that, if you give this harassing weapon in the hands of people, even though intentionally they may not like to harass people, because the provisions of law are such they are bound to harass people. What is the point in your coming afterwards and saying "These people have harassed them; it is not the intention of the law makers to do that; it is not the intention of

[Shri Warior]

this august body, the Parliament, which wants only good things to be done; actually, it has blessed this Bill, because they thought there should not be any cruelty to animals"? There is no gainsaying that. Everybody admits all these objectives. In actual practice, what is going to be in the villages is this: harassment. In the beginning itself, I said this should not be viewed from the angle of philosophy, etc. Why should we import all those things here? My hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman has been telling us of vegetarianism and all these things. There are two sides to the question. If the Eskimos are asked to take sambhar and aviyal, I do not know what will be the effect. My hon. friend Dr. Melkote said that monkeys are not taking flesh. But monkeys eat fish.

**An Hon Member:** They eat insects also.

**Shri Warior:** Man originated on the river banks and began to eat fish first before any vegetable. That also is a theory. Is it necessary to bring in all these theories here? I do not think it is necessary to bring in all these theories here. I will quote the first hymn of the Rig Veda. What does the hymn say? That hymn says: Oh Indra, soma is ready for you; meat is ready for you; come and enjoy them and help us with your thousand horses to defeat the dasyus. That is the first hymn. I am not saying that they must be condoned and accepted. Why should we import unnecessary extraneous matter when we are deciding upon something very mundane.

**An Hon. Member:** Where do you find it?

**Shri Warior:** We find everywhere in the Rig Veda.

I am for the Bill. That is there, because I do not want unnecessary infliction of pain. But, necessary and unnecessary are very indefinite terms. Such and such an act, such and such an act, such and such an act must be defined clearly and specifically and brought within the Act. That is my suggestion. These harassing clauses must be at least for the present taken away from the Bill, or at least kept in abeyance at the time of making rules.

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Ranchi West-Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, I am, indeed, more than grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

I am more than shocked that my hon. friend the Minister of Food and Agriculture should be a party in any form, direct or indirect, in the presentation of this Bill. I had hoped that he would have continued to be occupied with the more important task of feeding animals, human beings and the like. The legislation is sheer waste of time. If you will forgive me, Sir, I had hoped that the Nehru Cabinet had better things to do in life. But to me, this seems something where their thinking had stopped suddenly and they had to take recourse to useless matter which would occupy us here in Parliament, in the Upper House and in the Lower House at the instance of a very worthly lady. I find it very difficult to accept this Bill. I want to tell my hon. friend over there that this Bill should be thrown out of this House lock, stock and barrel. I shall endeavour to give my reasons for all this virulent, forthright attitude.

First of all, what does this Bill stand for? If you look at the very first page, what is an animal? An animal means any living creature other than human being. Only behind the Chair the other day, there was a reptile. I want my hon. friend to say what he means by unnecessary pain, sufficient food, confinement and all these various things. I would like

him to give us a demonstration. I am proud of the fact that my hon. friend over there is a lover of animals. He has some very fine dogs. He has finer ones than we.

If we go through the Bill, we will discover that he can be put to trouble by any one in the street about his dogs, for chaining them or not taking them out for exercise. If I may say so, this unnecessary pain, reasonable opportunity for movement, sufficient food and drink, shelter etc., are all very vague things.

You do not make people kind of legislation. Our Government has failed to make people honest or sober or, for the matter of that, diligent by legislation. Our Government has painfully failed to implement prohibition by legislation, *et hoc genus omne*. By legislation you do not achieve something that can be achieved by education, by a certain, shall we say, spiritual development in man.

On the question of kindness to animals, as I have said on the floor of the House before, I have found my friends here worshippers of the cow, the horse and everything else. There is not one of them who has moved an inch to cut a blade of grass to feed the cow. Yet they talk about the slaughter of cows. They do not seem to be bothered very much about the slaughter of human beings. The cow is more important than anything else. I am not arguing against that, but the point is this: what are the positive, concrete steps that my friends take. As far as I am concerned, without trying to offend any one, it is much more important, is it not, Mr. Chairman, that one half at least gets a full meal, than both halves getting practically nothing. Well, the solution is there.

So, my main difficulty is that by having this type of legislation, we shall be bringing into existence and administration that will be of harassment to everybody.

My friends over there to the right only talk of the poor man, they say the poor farmer will be harassed. Actually, it will be the rich man who will be harassed because there is more money to get out of him. Out of the poor man, how much can you get?

**Shri Tangamani:** Both the poor and the rich will be harassed.

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** I am not worried about the poor man. The poor man can look after himself. Certainly, my friends will look after the poor man. But here is the case of a man who does not necessarily have to live on the animal. The poor man is dependent for his livelihood, agriculture, haulage, everything else on the animal, but with the rich man it is a question of love for the animal. As I said, harassed every one will be.

This type of legislation is going to multiply corruption in our country. Let any Member of Parliament come to my house. I will show him how animals are treated in my household. I have no place for bugs in my house, no place for mosquitoes. They are included as animals in my friend's Bill. They are also animals, and I must be very polite to them, I must not unnecessarily cause them pain. In fact, I must look after them. What is this type of legislation?

The point is, certainly the tradition of our country through the centuries has been one of kindness to life as such. We have even gone to the extent of believing that plant life has feeling. It was left to Shri Jagdish Chandra Bose to demonstrate that even a plant had feeling. I was an under-graduate those days at Oxford. It was the last thing he demonstrated to the rest of the world before others discovered and developed other theories, how when you plucked a twig, the plant also felt. So, it is not merely a question of what we do to animals as defined by my hon. friend's Bill, because there is no definition at all. He is going to keep

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

a reptile in his pocket every day in the name of kindness to animals. If he is going to live up to this Bill, that is what he should do. He should, in fact, breed all the mosquitoes in his own garden so that they do not go elsewhere. That is what he should do, so that others do not have an opportunity to be unnecessarily unkind and they need not be unnecessarily cruel to anything else. Let everything be concentrated in the hon. Minister's own place.

**Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Why should my hon. friend take the hon. Minister seriously?

**Shri Jaipal Singh:** It is a very serious thing. I thank you because of that. It is a very serious thing. It is just one other way of showing what hypocrites we are in this self-righteousness of kindness to animals. Is there any law that has prevented any one of us, any one of the forty crores of people in this country from being kind to anything? Do you need legislation to teach you to be kind to anything? Do you have to punish somebody to make him do the right thing? Is that our approach? I ask my hon. friends on the other side. Sir, by legislation, we solve no problem. Here, we have deep and ancient myths of kindness particularly to the cow. But the very essence of our civilisation throughout the ages has been one of kindness to life as such.

Now, today, I am hocked that we should have found it necessary to bring forward legislation to remind us of that, of something that should have been on our very blood, without having to be reminded of it. Today, we have become so impervious to what we are that legislation is necessary for us to be reminded of this.

I have a feeling that my hon. friend will oblige me; I think he wants to oblige me, but there will be strings, I do not know, not the American strings I am thinking of, but there may be strings. But if I know him at all, if I know his love for his animals in his own house. the best thing he can do is to condemn this, withdraw himself and leave things where they should be.

**Shri Ganapathy** (Tiruchendur): It is a good thing that this Bill has been brought forward, and we are going to enact it into law. But under the guise of this Bill I am afraid more harassment will be caused to the villagers or agriculturists than good, so much so that I feel that the interest of animals should not be placed before the interests of human welfare.

For instance, clause 11 (1) (a) prevents beating, kicking etc., and subclause (1)(k) prevents starvation, thirst, overcrowding etc. Taking these two clauses into consideration, we have to consider how far we can help the agriculturists, because they are the people who will be very much affected by this.

**15.59 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

For instance, a certain amount of goading or kicking or beating is required to make an animal do better performance. I hope everyone will admit that.

**Shri Narasimhan:** Even here, whipping is required.

**Shri Ganapathy:** For instance, while ploughing, if the bull lies down and refuses to work, then, what do the agriculturists do? They immerse its mouth and nose into water, suffocation is caused, then, immediately, it gets up and does its work. I think the pain caused by castration will be more severe than that caused by this suffocation to make the bull give a better performance. How are we going to prevent such things?

As regards starvation and overcrowding, the hon. Deputy Minister will know what is the state of affairs. Take the case of sending stray cattle to the south. How far is it practical?

The other day we had the experience of seeing it, the overcrowding and starvation in the Railway wagons on the way. When the cattle require water, we cannot provide the water. Such practical difficulties will arise.

A poor man will rear a small dog or small cat. They become pregnant. They will not bring forth only one baby; they will bring forth several babies. What is the poor farmer going to do with them? What provision can he make?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister might have some plans in view. Why should he be so pessimistic?

**Shri Ganapathy:** The poor farmer will keep one or two of them and will throw the rest into a well or outside. That is the common experience in the village side. People who come from villages know about this. This is a practical way of disposing of them because the farmer cannot afford to maintain all the babies.

Then again, certain animals become unwanted. After we make use of them, they become old. Who is to take care of them? The farmer will take his old animal to the market. The market will be 20—30 miles away. There again the question of feeding it comes. Again it faces starvation. Such practical difficulties will arise. I hope in making rules the hon. Minister will look into these things.

Then I come to clause 28. It says:

> "Nothing contained in this Act shall render it an offence to kill any animal in a manner required by the religion of any community".

Here I want to mention that there is already an Act in Madras State by which Hindus are prevented from sacrificing animals for religious purposes. It is not made cognisable. There was some respect for the law in the beginning, but when it was not cognisable, people had taken to the sacrificing of animals again. Are Government afraid of making this clause not applicable to the Hindus, that is, preventing them from killing and sacrificing animals for religious purposes? They could have boldly done it.

Again, I am not sure whether because of this exemption, the Act already in force in Madras will be repealed.

**Shri S. K. Patil:** No, no. It is not necessary.

**Shri Ganapathy:** Of course, I have my own doubt. That has to be cleared.

Again, forfeiture of animals is provided for in another clause. It is very uncharitable on our part to do this. Mere punishment by way of fines should suffice. For doing some harm to animals, a person should not suffer imprisonment. After all, especially on the village side, no agriculturists will cause harm to the animals or pains to them, just for pleasure. They will do it for some definite purpose, the purpose being to produce more food. These are the people who produce more food. By the introduction of this legislation, they should not be harmed very much.

Then care must be taken to incorporate rules to protect farmers who do certain acts to put animals to better performance.

Lastly, with regard to clause 30, presumption to guilt. If a man is found in possession of the skin or the bone, he is considered to have caused some offence with respect to animals. This is a deviation from the general principles of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code. The burden of proof must always be on the complainant and not on the accused, sufficient care is not taken and if this is put into force, it will be very difficult to prevent people from causing unnecessary hardship to the persons who are in possession of the skin or bones or other things.

I think some other Bill will also be introduced or some amendment at

[Shri Ganapathy]

least to prevent Hindus from sacrificing animals. There are already Acts in Madras and Mysore to prevent this, killing of animals for religious purposes. It is an open way of killing a number of animals during festivals, the sight of which is horrible and intolerable. I hope our hon. Minister will do something immediately in that regard.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I find that there are so many hon. Members still wanting to participate in this debate. Originally, we had fixed 3 hours for this. We ought to have concluded by 5—all the stages. At that time I had suggested that we should apportion the time for the general consideration and the clause by clause consideration; but that was not done. Now, may I know the wish of the hon. Members, whether they want to continue this?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri M. V. Krishnappa:** We can finish this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shrimati Subhadra Joshi.

**श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी** (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी कुछ एक-आध आनरेबुल मेम्बरों की जो तकरीरें सुनीं तो मुझे उनको सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ । मैं तो समझती थी कि बिल का नाम ही ऐसा है जिसमें किसी को ऐतराज नहीं हो सकता है । आखिर इस बिल के जरिए जानवरों के प्रति क्या करने की कोशिश की गई है ? इस बिल के जरिए जानवरों के साथ क्रुएलिटी, कठोरता और बेरहमी को रोकने की कोशिश की गई है । ऐसा कौन इंसान होगा जो अपने आप को इंसान कहे, जिसको लोग इंसान समझें और जो यह कहे कि जानवरों के प्रति होने वाली बेरहमी रोकने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए । इस बिल में सिर्फ उस बेरहमी को रोकने की कोशिश की गई है ।

अभी मेरे एक आनरेबुल मेम्बर ने कई बातें कहीं । मालूम तो यह हुआ कि वे बिल के खिलाफ बोल रहे थे मगर दरअसल उन्होंने वह तमाम कारण दिये जिन कारणों से कि यह बिल पास होना लाजिम होना चाहिए । उन्होंने कहा कि जब किसान का बैल गिर जाता है तो उसे उठाने के लिए कौन सा तरीका अख्तयार किया जाता है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्यों नहीं देखा जाता कि बैल किस लिए गिर जाता है । कोई हमेशा हठधर्मी नहीं होती है, कोई हड़ताल नहीं होती है बल्कि बैल अपनी कमजोरी की वजह से ज्यादा काम करने की वजह से और भूखा मरने की वजह से गिर जाता है और उठ नहीं पाता । इसी तरह कई कारण हो सकते हैं जिनकी कि वजह से वह गिर जाता है लेकिन उसे कोई एक जस्टिफिकेशन बनाना कि उस वजह से कोई कानून पास नहीं होना चाहिए और यह कि अगर ऐसा कानून पास किया गया तो किसान की पैदावार में कमी हो जायेगी सही और मुनासिब नहीं है । बैल के प्रति बर्ती जाने वाली कठोरता और बेरहमी को रोकने से वह किसान के प्रति कठोरता हो जायगी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

हमारे उन आनरेबुल मेम्बर ने यह भी कहा कि जब गाय दूध देने के काबिल और काम की नहीं रह जायेगी और वह दूर उसको बेचने के लिए ले जायेगा, २०, २२ मील बेचने के लिए ले जायेगा तो उसके खाने का प्रबन्ध वह कहां से करे । मैं तो उन की यह बात सुन कर हैरान हूं कि यह बिल पास नहीं होना चाहिए और मेरे तो उन की तकरीरें सुन कर रोंगटे खड़े होने लग गये और मेरे दिमाग में यह बात आई कि काश कोई जानवरों की पार्लियामेंट बैठ सकती, कोई लोक-सभा जानवरों की बैठ सकती . . .

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय** : वह लोक-सभा कैसे होती ?

**श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी** : कोई जानवरों की इस तरह की सभा होती, ऐनीमल्स की लोक-सभा मैं कह रही थी और उन मेम्बर साहब के मुताबिक ऐनीमल्स में सब आ जाते हैं, उनकी कोई सभा होती और वह इंसान जो अपने आप को इंसान कहते हैं उसको देखते कि वह किस कदर जानवरों के साथ कठोरता करते हैं, किस तरह से उन के साथ बेरहमी के साथ पेश आते हैं तब उन की समझ में आ सकता था कि वाकई इंसान जानवरों के साथ कैसा बेरहमी का सलूक करता है । यहां हम लोगों की लोक-सभा है जो अपने आप को जानवर नहीं कहते हैं, ऐनीमल्स नहीं कहते हैं, इंसान कहते हैं और अपने रोजगार के बहाने और अपने काम के बहाने उन क्रुएलिटीज को प्रीच करते हैं और उस बेरहमी को डिफेंड करते हैं जो कि उन्हें बंद कर देनी चाहिए ।

हमारे उन माननीय सदस्य ने पुराने जमाने का हवाला देते हुए बतलाया कि पुराने जमाने में इंसान गोश्त खाते थे और सोम रस पीते थे लेकिन वह भूल गये कि आज वह किस जमानें में रह रहे हैं और तब से सभ्यता कितनी प्रगति कर गई है । अब मांस खाने की ही बात अगर कही जाये तो उनको मालूम होना चाहिए कि संसार में ऐसे भी मुल्क हैं जहां कि मनुष्य का मांस खाया जाता है, इंसान इंसान को खाता है, जानवर को खाने की कौन कहे। अब इस बिल के जरिए तो जो अननेसेसरी पेन पहुंचाया जाता है उसको रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है । अब जो प्रयोग वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में आवश्यक समझे जायेंगे उनको तो रोका नहीं जा रहा है अलबत्ता बिल में तो यह कहा जा रहा है कि जो पेन आज उन को उन प्रयोगों में पहुंचाया जाता है उसको अगर रोका जा सकता है तो वह रोक दिया जाये लेकिन जो वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग उचित और आवश्यक जान पड़ें, वे इस बिल के पास होने के बाद भी होते रहेंगे । मैं नहीं समझती कि इसमें किसी को क्या ऐतराज हो सकता है । लेकिन उन साहब का यह कहना है कि अगर कोई अपनी गाय बेचने के लिए २० मील ले जाना चाहे और वह उस को खिलाने का इंतजाम न करे तो उस को इस के लिए छूट मिल जानी चाहिए और वह इस कानून की जद में नहीं आना चाहिए, तो मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि साफ तौर पर जानवर के साथ यह बेरहमी करनी होगी । मैं समझती हूं कि इस तरह की छूट देना उचित नहीं होगा । माननीय सदस्य की यह थ्योरी निहायत खतरनाक है क्योंकि आज जो हम यह छूट किसानों को के लिए मांगते हैं कल को हम कहेंगे कि जो शहर के रहने वाले हैं ज्यादा पैसे वाले हैं उन के हित में यह है कि वे किसानों पर जुल्म करें तो उन को भी इस किस्म की छूट मिलनी चाहिये, यह बहुत गलत चीज है । जानवरों के साथ बेरहमी करना निहायत गलत चीज है और इस नाते यह जो बिल लाया गया है वह एक सही कदम है और स्वागत योग्य कदम है और मैं अपने आनरेबुल फूड मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगी कि इस बिल में जो कुछ अभी भी खामियां रह गई हैं उन को दूर करके इस को पास करें और जहां तक संभव हो सके जानवरों के प्रति होने वाली बेरहमी को रोकने की कोशिश करें । अगर हम अपने जानवरों को अच्छा खिलायेंगे-पिलायेंगे और उन के साथ अच्छा बर्ताव करेंगे तो जाहिर है कि वे हमें अच्छी सेवा दे सकेंगे और यह कहना कि जानवर बैल वगैरह बगैर डंडा मारे काम नहीं करते यह पुराने सरमायेदारों की सी दलील है कि मजदूरों से डंडे के जोर से काम

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

लिया जाता है । यह पुराने जमाने की बात है जिस को कि हम पीछे छोड़ चुके हैं । जाहिर है कि अगर हम अपने जानवरों को अच्छा खिलायेंगे-पिलायेंगे तो वे अच्छी तरह काम कर सकेंगे और वह हमारे लिए भी बेहतर होगा और जानवरों के लिए भी बेहतर होगा । इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूं ।

**Shri Narasimhan:** Sir, the Bill had a long career. Nearly a year before this Bill was referred to a Joint Committee. I happened to be a member of that Committee. So many days passed before it could reach us. I am glad, after all, it has reached us. Most of the European countries have such good legislations on this subject, and for us to lag behind at this stage is rather very very undesirable. It is good that we have taken a step to be on par with other modern nations who have decided that notwithstanding there being cruelty or killing of animals such killings should be as painless as possible. Shakespeare has said that there could be a method in madness. Well, it is so. There could also be kindness even in cruelty. That is how we have to compromise in our activities. This Bill is very necessary particularly from this point of view. From the days of Asoka we have insisted on animal welfare. There is also a provision in the Directive Principles of State Policy that cattle should be protected. It is partially in pursuance of that provision this Bill has come up.

Coming to the Bill itself, a Welfare Board has been provided for. But education also is necessary. In this matter of prevention of cruelty to animals, there should be more scope for the Welfare Board through education at all stages to make people come together and adopt the civilised way of dealing with animals.

This Bill will definitely get general support. Therefore, it is necessary that—we are on the eve of launching the Third Plan—enough money should be provided for implementing the provisions of this Act. I do not think enough provision has so for been made. I hope when the final Plan is drawn up enough attention will be paid to this aspect also. When the Board is constituted, it is necessary to see that people who are well-versed in the work of being humane to animals, humanitarians are given sufficient scope, because, it does happen that people with very little qualifications also get into these committees. Such a mistake should not take place, when the Board is constituted under the Act.

**17 hrs.**

Another thing to which I should like to refer in this connection is this. There is a provision in the Bill that animals kept in captivity should not be taken out and then killed for sport, and that killing them after releasing them from captivity be banned. There is a provision to that effect. But I saw in a press announcement that now arrangements are being made, during the visit of Her Majesty the Queen of England, for a tiger shooting. I do not think that we could start a legislation like this with such an event coming in its wake. After all, we know that when such celebrities are to come and begin shooting, a lot of previous arrangements has to be made. I really think it is not good sport to collect an army of people, make them hunt out and then find one poor tiger which has got out of tune with modern day and catch it somewhere and shoot it down. I do not think it is real sport.

We also know from previous records that sometimes, some animals in captivity used to be released in the forest and then to give satisfaction to a distinguished visitor, they are killed and thus some satisfaction is secured.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Would he suggest that a man should go unarmed just to grapple with a tiger?

**Shri Narasimhan:** It is a trial of strength. Even for a single man with a rifle to face a tigar, it needs a lot of courage. That will be real sport. It does not matter even if it is half a dozen people. But when a VIP comes, great arrangements are made for him to shoot. It is not really sport. So, I think the hon. Minister will use his influence to see that such a kind of thing is not encouraged.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Minister will not be helpful in this respect and so the hon. Member might try!

**Shri Narasimhan:** I have my hopes in this respect, notwithstanding, Sir, your doubt, that he will use his influence. Even comments have appeared in the press, and it shows that the public do not appreciate it quite well.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Anything more?

**Shri Narasimhan:** That is all.

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## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

**Shri Siddananjappa** (Hassan): Sir, I beg to present fifty-ninth report of the Business Advisory Committee.

**17·03 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 13th December, 1960/Agrahayana 22, 1882 (Saka).*

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*Monday, December 12, 1960/Agrahayana 21, 1882(Saka)*


| | | Columns |
|---|---|---|
| ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS. | | 4943—74 |
| *S.Q. No.* | *Subject* | |
| 830 | Amendment of Criminal Law | 4943—46 |
| 831 | Manufacture of parachutes | 4147-48 |
| 832 | Borrowing restrictions on banks | 4948—52 |
| 833 | Avoidance of double taxation | 4952 |
| 834 | Children of political sufferers | 4953—56 |
| 835 | Creation of a Hill State | 4956—61 |
| 836 | Yogic Asanas | 4962—64 |
| 838 | Oxygen plant at Rourkela | 4964—67 |
| 840 | Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore | 5967—72 |
| 841 | Export of steel slabs | 4972—74 |
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS | | 4974—5038 |
| *S.Q. No.* | | |
| 837 | Hirri Dolomite Mine | 4974—75 |
| 839 | International Develoopment Association | 4275 |
| 842 | Representation of S.C. and S.T. in Central Services | 4976 |
| 843 | Kolar gold mines | 4976 |
| 844 | Coal industry. | 4976-77 |
| 845 | Chairman, University Grants Commission | 4977-78 |
| 846 | Archaeological Excavations | 498-79 |
| 847 | Foreign books for Indian students | 4979-80 |
| 848 | Dues in Delhi | 4980 |
| 849 | Lubricating Oil Plant | 4980-81 |
| 850 | Ayurvedic system of medicine | 4981 |
| 851 | Royalty on oil | 4981-82 |
| 852 | Central Institute of English, Hyderabad | 4982 |
| 853 | Withdrawal of Provident Fund | 4982 |
| 854 | Quit notices on Chinese in India | 4983 |
| 855 | India International Centre | 4983 |
| 856 | Jama Masjid Delhi. | 4984 |

| | | Columns |
|---|---|---|
| WRITTEN ANSWERS TC QUESTIONS—*contd.* | | |
| *S.Q. No.* | *Subject* | |
| 857 | Staff of National Laboratories and C.S.I.R. | 6984-85 |
| 858 | Price of oil | 4985 |
| 859 | Installation of Statues in Delhi | 4985-86 |
| 860 | Production of pig iron and steel | 4986-87 |
| [861 | Smuggling of precious stones | 4987 |
| 862 | Estimates of Rourkela Steel Plant | 7-88 |
| 863 | Sahitya Akademi | 4988 |
| 864 | Air accidents | 4988-89 |
| 865 | Oil survey | 4989 |
| *U.S.Q. No.* | | |
| 1621 | Cultural Grants to Madhya Pradesh | 4989 |
| 1622 | Archaeological Survey in Madhya Pradesh | 4989-90 |
| 1623 | Excise Duty on tea in Punjab | 4991 |
| 1624 | Aid to political sufferers in Punjab during 1960-61. | 4991 |
| 1625 | Archaeological Excavations in Andhra Pradesh | 4991-92 |
| 1626 | Steel re-rolling factory | 4992 |
| 1627 | Ambala Cantt. Board | 4992-93 |
| 1628 | Salary scales of college teachers of Delhi | 4993 |
| 1629 | Ex-servicemen's colonies in Himachal Pradesh | 4993-94 |
| 1630 | Primary education in U.P. | 4994-95 |
| 1631 | Political sufferers in U.P. | 4995-96 |
| 1632 | Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange | 4996—98 |
| 1633 | Hindi Shikshka Training College, Gulbarga | 4998 |
| 1634 | Smuggling of gold by a Greek passenger | 4998-99 |
| 1635 | Requirement of kerosene oil etc. | 4999 |
| 1636 | Radio engineers | 5000 |
| 1637 | Thefts in Delhi | 5000 |
| 1638 | Geological survey of Orissa | |
| 1639 | Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project | |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*


| U.S.Q. No. | Subject | Columns |
|---|---|---|
| 1640 | Assistant Surgeons in Defence establishments | 5002 |
| 1641 | Seizure of gold | 5002 |
| 1642 | Foreign exchange for Deputy Minister of Punjab | 5002-03 |
| 1643 | Research on Mica | 5003 |
| 1644 | Private schools in Delhi | 5003-04 |
| 1645 | Gurukul University Act | 5004 |
| 1646 | Regional Centre of Zoological survey of India at Dehra Dun | 5004-05 |
| 1647 | Janata Colleges Inquiry Committee | 5005 |
| 1648 | Utilization of solar energy in Ladakh area | 5005-06 |
| 1649 | N.C.C. | 5006-07 |
| 1650 | Gangstang expedition | 5007—09 |
| 1651 | Seizure of gold | 5009 |
| 1652 | Floods in Rohtak | 5010-11 |
| 1653 | Stainless Steel Plant | 5011-12 |
| 1654 | Seizure of gold in 1960 | 5012 |
| 1655 | Geologists | 5012-13 |
| 1656 | Civilians | 5013 |
| 1657 | Books from Asia foundation of U.S.A. | 5013-14 |
| 1658 | Death of Hockey Empires | 5014 |
| 1659 | Hindi College at Trichur | 5014-15 |
| 1660 | Chinese near Chusul airstrip | 5015 |
| 1661 | Central Government Officers. | 5015-16 |
| 1662 | State Government Officers in Central Government Departments | 5016 |
| 1663 | State Government Offiers in Central Government Departments | 5016 |
| 1664 | Nickel Free Coinage Alloy | 5017 |
| 1665 | Training of the deaf in Delhi Polytechnic | 5017 |
| 1666 | M.E.S. | 5017-18 |
| 1667 | Iron furnace in Punjab | 5018 |
| 1668 | Banking facilities in Bombay industrial areas | 5018 |
| 1669 | Evaluation Units | 5019 |
| 1670 | Limestone deposits in Koraput | 5019-20 |
| 1671 | Archaeological monuments in Kangra | 5020 |
| 1672 | Schools and colleges in Himachal Pradesh | 5021 |
| 1673 | Review of work of judges | 5022 |
| 1674 | Tea Gardens in Darjeeling area | 5022-23 |
| 1675 | Koyana project | 5023 |
| 1676 | Oil Institute Laboratories | 5023-24 |
| 1677 | Recognition of Muslim League by Election Commission | 5024 |
| 1678 | Cantonment Boards—Laws and Bye-laws | 5024-25 |
| 1679 | Forms used in Cantonment Boards | 5025 |
| 1680 | Hindi teaching Centres | 5025-26 |
| 1681 | Notice Boards in Hindi | 5027 |
| 1682 | Correspondence with State Governments | 5027-28 |
| 1683 | Hindi books | 5028 |
| 1684 | Hindi Directorate | 5029 |
| 1685 | Pay scales of drivers in Defence establishments | 5029-30 |
| 1686 | Oil survey in Cauvery Basin | 5030 |
| 1687 | Arrears on account of revision of pay scales | 5030-31 |
| 1688 | Regular Army personnel in Territorial Army | 5031-32 |
| 1689 | Strike by Central Government employees | 5032 |
| 1690 | Report of Expert Committee on iron ore mines | 5032-33 |
| 1691 | Diversion of Russian oil Tanker to Cochin | 5033-34 |
| 1692 | Mineral survey of Kumaon | 5034 |
| 1693 | Merger of New Citizen Bank of India | 5034-35 |
| 1694 | Crack on a Mountain in J. & K. | 5035 |
| 1695 | Elections in snow-bound areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh | 5035-26 |
| 1696 | Crude Oil Reserves in Assam | 5036 |
| 1697 | Abduction of women in Himachal Pradesh | 5036-37 |
| 1698 | Unauthorised cultivation of tobacco | 5037 |
| 1699 | Foreign exchange requirements. | 5037-38 |
| 1700 | Export of scrap. | 5038 |

COLUMNS

OBITUARY REFERENCE 5039

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri C.C. Biswas who was amember of the former Central Legislative Assembly and the Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE 5039

A copy of the Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1959 along with the Audited Accounts under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES PRESENTED. 5039

Eleventh Report was presented.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED 5040

Thirty-second Report was presented.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 5040—42

Shri S. M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Finance to the appointment of Shri A. K. Chanda, former Comptroller and Auditor General as Chairman, Finance Commission.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 5042-43

The Minister of Education (Dr. K L. Shrimali) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 21st November, 1960 to a supplementary by Dr. Vijaya Ananda on Starred Question No. 269 regarding Indian Team in Rome Olympics.

COLUMNS

STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER 5043—60

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made the statements regarding :

(i) Situation in the Congo

(ii) Raid by Armed Pakistanis into the Indian village Bhairabnagar near Silchar.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 5060-61

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) moved for the election of Member of Sabha to be the member of the council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The motion was adopted.

BILLS PASSED 5061—80

(1) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for the consideration of the Railway Passenger Fares (Amendment) Bill, 1960. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(2) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) moved for the consideration of the Tripura Excise Law (Repeal) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 5080—5160

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil) moved that the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, as passed by Rajya, Sabha be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded

EPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED 5160

Fifty-ninth Report was presented.

COLUMNS

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1960/ AGRAHAYANA 22, 1882 (SAKA) . . .

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, consideration and passing of the Industrial

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY DECEMBER 13, 1960/ AGRAHAYANA 22, 1882 (SAKA)—*contd.*

Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill and discussion on the motions re. Publication on the the Public Sector Industries and Public Sector Undertakings .

GMGIPND—LS II—1568(AI)LS—19-12-60—901